INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public. 110

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XIX NO. 164— BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY, 14, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

BRITAIN MUST PAY 729 CRORES TO INDIA.

Out Of India's Total "Public Debt" Of 1100 Crores

MAHATMA AT SURAT

Confers With District Collector

COERCIVE MEASURES

CONGRESSMEN'S ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICIALS

SURAT, July 13.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram arrived here this morning.

It is stated that the reason for this sudden visit to Surat is in connection with the alleged coercive measures taken by Government in Bardoli Taluka for payment of land revenue.

Congressmen maintain that the people of Bardoli Taluka have paid land revnue to their utmost capacity while the local Government officials think otherwise. It is said that in some villages in Bardoli Taluka notices have been issued and Mahatma Gandhi has arrived here specially to discuss the situation with the Collector of Surat.

To-day being Mahatma Gandhi's silence day he discussed the situation with the Collector only at night. The discussions lasted one and a half hours but strictest secrecy is being observed regarding the discussions.

It is understood that they have arrived at a satisfactory solution.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving tonight for Simla.—A. P.

NIMBKAR'S BAIL CANCELLED.

HUTCHINSON WARNED

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

Mr. Justice Mukherji and Mr. Justice Boys, at the Allahabad High Court, cancelled the bail granted to Nimbkar, accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, on the ground that he delivered a public speech in Bombay on June 5 and ordered him to be taken in custody.

They rejected an application for the cancellation of the bail of Hutchinson, but warned him.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 13.

Previous closing	9.45
To-day's opening	9.15
Difference	—.30
To-day's closing rate	9.27
Difference	—.18

Broach Expectation:—

July/August	Rs. 172
A./May	183

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 13.

Previous closing	5.01
To-day's opening	4.89
Difference	—.12
To-day's closing	4.86
Difference	—.15

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 13.

Silver Ready	13/-
Lower	3/16
Silver Forward	13/-
Lower	3/16

Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 13.

First settlement	43	2	0
Second settlement	42	14	0

GERMAN BANK CRASHES

Prussian Stock Exchange Ordered To Be Closed.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN GERMANY

GRANT OF 60 MILLION LOAN

LONDON, July 13.

Berlin.—While the Cabinet was sitting all night discussing the emergency decree to be promulgated to-day, the Darmstadter and the National Bank, one of the biggest and most important in Germany, announced that it had been compelled to suspend payment. Government has informed the Bank that on the basis of the emergency decree it will guarantee all deposits with the Bank, and attend to orderly liquidation of its affairs.

The Prussian Ministry of Commerce has ordered Stock Exchanges in Prussia to be closed on July 13 and 14. It is understood that other Federal States will follow suit.

The Cabinet adjourned at 3-30 a.m. and no statement has been issued.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH "BLACK-MAIL" TO BE RESISTED

Continous Sitting Of German Cabinet

LONDON, July 12.

Berlin.—The Cabinet is almost in continuous session since noon yesterday. Simultaneously the Government's Reparation Committee, the Directorate of Reichsbank and leading bankers have been conferring. Some of the latter have joined the Cabinet's night meeting. Government is resolved not to submit to France's demands for the cessation of warship construction and the abandonment of the Austro-German Customs Union, which are described as blackmail of the worst kind. It feels it is backed by the majority of Germans who will rather face the financial ruin.

EXPECTED RUN ON REICHSBANK.

There is every reason to believe that Dr. Bruening will prevent the catastrophe, but he must arrest the run on the Reichsbank by to-morrow. There appears to be no truth in the report that France demanded dissolution of the Steel Helmets of whom Von. Hindenburg is President. Both Britain and the United States have been informed that the Bruening Cabinet will rather resign than accept the French demand.—Reuter.

60 MILLION CREDIT TO GERMANY

Darmstadter Bank Guarantee

LONDON, July 13.

Berlin.—After snatching five hours' sleep, the Cabinet resumed this morning consideration of financial crisis and later issued an emergency decree in the form of a guarantee in favour of Dhrmstadter Bank which prohibits proceedings against the Bank.

Other banks, though not subjected to a "run", are paying out more than usual and have decided not to encash their clients cheques above certain amount, which in some cases does not exceed 100 marks.

Meanwhile favourable sentiment prevails in Government circles.

Luther left by air for Bale to interview the Governing Body of the Bank of International Settlements and it is confidently suggested in financial quarters here that the Bank jointly with Wall Street will grant Germany a credit of 60 million sterling.—Reuter.

DISTINGUISHED SON OF GOA.

TRIBUTES PAID TO LATE DR. A DE NORONHA

CALCUTTA, July 13.

"He was to Goa what Sir Rash Behari Ghosh and Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee were to Calcutta," said Mr. Justice D. N. Mitter, presiding over a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Chowringhee on Saturday evening to condole the death of Dr. Antonio de Noronha, Chief Justice of Portugese India.

Mr. Mitter added that in him Goa had lost one of her most distinguished sons; a great lawyer and a great jurist. Brought up in an agnostic atmosphere, Dr. Noronha was a Freethinker, but he was honest in his convictions and never made a secret of his faith.

Among others, Sir C. V. Raman paid a high tribute to the character and scholarship of Dr. Noronha, and the meeting adopted a condolence resolution, a copy of which was sent to the family.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE

SIMLA, July 13.

The next session of the Council of State will commence at Simla on Monday, 14th September.—A. P.

Le Brix And Dorset Fly Over Moscow

LONDON, July 12.

Moscow.—Le Brix and Doret flew over here at 7-30 p.m.—Reuter.

Recruitment To Army R. A F And R. I. M.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS IN DELHI

SIMLA, July 13.

The next examination for entry to the King's commissioned ranks of the Army, Royal Air Force and the Royal Indian Marine will be held in Delhi on the 17th November and the succeeding days. The examination will last about ten days. The following vacancies will be offered to successful Indian and Anglo-Indian candidates who secure the necessary qualifying marks:

Army: Sandhurst (for infantry and cavalry) 10; Woolwich (for Engineers, Artillery and Signals) 3.

Royal Air Force: Cranwell 3.

Royal Indian Marine: Executive branch at least one; Engineering branch at least one. The closing date for the receipt of applications will be 15th August.—A. P.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

Two Lakhs Donation By Maharaja Of Jodhpur

BENARES, July 13.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur has contributed a further donation of two lakhs of rupees towards the fund for the establishment of an agricultural college and for founding a Chair of Agriculture at the Benares Hindu University.—A. P.

BURDENS WRONGFULLY PLACED ON INDIA'S SHOULDERS

Britain's Selfish Policy Exposed

CONGRESS SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Mr. Kumarappa Suggests Wiping Off Of Whole "Public Debt."

The Congress Select Committee appointed to scrutinise and report on Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India, has submitted their report. According to the unanimous findings of the Committee, Britain owes India 729 crores out of a total Public Debt of 1,100 crores which is made as follows:—

UNDER THE COMPANY—

	Figures in crores.
External Wars	35
Capital and Interest	37
Cost of Mutiny	40
Total	112

UNDER THE CROWN—

	Figures in crores.
External Wars	37
European War "Gifts"	189
European War Cost	171
Miscellaneous Charges	20
In respect of Burma	82
Reverse Council Losses	35
Railways	83
Total	617

GRAND TOTAL OF CLAIMS: 729 CRORES.

The following is the official summary of the Report of The Congress Select Committee on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India:—

The Congress Select Committee which was appointed by the Karachi Congress to scrutinise and report on the financial obligations between Great Britain and India has submitted its report to the Congress. (The report is available as a 8 Vo volume and is priced at Re. 1.

The report is divided into three main parts. First it scrutinises the totality of the transactions of the East India Company upto 1858, then the financial obligations since the transfer of the government to the Crown, dividing the obligations into (a) debts, that are not backed by any assets and (b) debts which have created or left some material assets, and lastly it gives its recommendations.

It is argued that during the whole period of the British rule no burden has been undertaken by the Government of India with the assent of the people and, therefore, at this time it is necessary to examine such burdens with reference to their justice and propriety. It is also pointed out that "Public Debt" in India is not a "National Debt" for it is the result of the acts of the representatives of the British Nation as India had not even the "shadow of a constitution." However, the report recognises the fact that debts "incurred justly and for the benefit of the people of India" should be taken over by India.

UNDER THE REGIME OF EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The history of the East India Company is sketched briefly to trace the transformation of a trading concern into a territorial power within two centuries. As the accounts of the territorial and commercial side of the East India Company were mixed up hopelessly, the Committee accept as the starting point the amount of debt of the Company as at 30th April 1857 immediately before the "Mutiny" at the figure contained in the return of the Debt presented to Parliament in 1881 on the motion of Sir George Balfour. This stands at £51 millions. This is accounted for in the main by a few transactions as follows, in round figures:—

	millions.
External Wars of the Company: 1st Afghan War	15
Two Burmese Wars	14
Expeditions to China, Persia, Nepal, etc.	6
Interest paid on the East India Capital, etc, 1833-1857	15
	£ 50 millions.

EXTERNAL WARS OF E. INDIA COMPANY.

As regards the equity of charging the cost of the external wars, the following quotation from Sir George Wingate is of interest:

"Most of our Asiatic Wars with countries beyond the limits of our Empire have been carried on by means of the military and monetary resources of the Government of India though the objects of these wars were in some instances, purely British, and in others but remotely connected with the interests of India. They were undertaken by the Government of India in obedience to instructions received from the British Ministries of the time acting through the Presidents of the Board of Control: and for all consequences they have involved, the British Nation is clearly responsible. The Afghan war was one of the most notable, of these, and it is now well understood that this war was undertaken by the British Government without consulting the Court of Directors, and in opposition to their views. It was, in fact, a purely British War, but notwithstanding this, and in defiance of a solemn expression of unanimous opinion on the part of the Court of Directors, and of a resolution of

(Continued on page 12).

ALL QUIET ON N. W. FRONTIER

Lashkar Withdraw From Zhob Valley

SIMLA, July 13.

All is reported quiet in Zhob Agency and though confirmation is still lacking, the latest reports are to the effect that hostile lashkars have been withdrawn.—A. P.

LARGE NUMBER OF RED SHIRTS ARRESTED

PESHAWAR, July 13.

A case is proceeding here against 24 Red Shirts of village Azba Khel. The prosecution story is that a police constable on night duty challenged a suspicious looking man, and arresting him, recovered one pistol, a few cartridges and a dagger. Red Shirts of the village, learning of his arrest, unsuccessfully tried to persuade the constable to release him. They then approached the police inspector next morning and demanded his release. This was refused whereupon the Red Shirts, who had gathered in large numbers are alleged to have forcibly removed their comrade. They were all subsequently arrested.—A. P.

1019 PROME REBELS SURRENDER

RANGOON, July 13.

The number of rebels who have surrendered in Prome District is 1019.—A. P.

BRITISH PERSONEL TO R. T C

Still Being Considered

LONDON, July 13.

In Commons Premier informed Bracken that the personnel of British delegation at the resumed Round Table Confernce was still being considered and he was not in a position to make statement beyond what Mr. Benn said on July 9.

Mr. Bracken asked if Simon would be included and there was no answer.—Reuter.

SPECIFIC INSTANCES OF BREACHES OF TRUCE IN KARNATAK

Mahatma Recommends Satyagraha On Purely Economic Grounds

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 12.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, General Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee had been asked by a special resolution of the Council of the K. P. C. C. to put before the Working Committee of the Congress the breaches of the Truce by Government in the Karnatak Mr. Diwakar accordingly went to Bombay last week and personally laid before the Working Committee a brief account of the breaches under different heads.

SPECIFIC INSTANCES.

H emphasised mainly the non-restoration of Vatan property in the case of Mr. H. R. Deshpande of Bilgi and Mr. Desai of Kadanpur, the difficulties put in the way of the renewal of gun licenses, the re-imposition of fine to the tune of Rs. 1,210-12-0 on the village of Pachapur (in the Belgaum District) under Section 25 of the District Police Act, the disqualification of a number of Kulkarnis, etc.

MAHATMA ON SIRSI AND SIDDAPUR QUESTIONS.

Mr. Diwakar had two interviews with Mahatmaji at Bombay last week regarding conditions in Sirsi and Siddapur and the coercion going on there. Mahatmaji promised to move in the matter of the reimposition of the fine on Pachapur village. As to gun licenses Gandhiji said that merely on appiying, the gun licences, which have been surpended or cancelled, should be immediately renewed unconditionally.

Mahatmaji felt very strongly regarding the attachments and auctions in Sirsi and Siddapur and said that if need be he would permit Satyagraha purely on economic grounds. Mahatmaji has further asked Mr. Diwakar to visit Sirsi and Siddapur and report conditions to him.

Mr. Diwakar will proceed to Sirsi early next week.

MAHADEV DESAI'S EFFORTS CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

Morvi Authorities Bend: All Satyagrahis Released

REPRESSIVE MEASURES TO BE WITHDRAWN: CONGRESS WORK TO CONTINUE UNHAMPERED.

SJT. FULCHAND CONSULTING MAHATMA

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, July 12.

After decisions of the Kathiawar workers on Sunday evening, and the appointment of an influential committee to carry on the Satyagraha campaign on an All-Kathiawar scale, a surprise was sprung on all concerned by the appearance of Swami Shivanand from Morvi, who informed the Satyagraha camp that Mahadev Desai saw the Morvi authorities, interviewed both Fulchandbhai and Shivanand who were in custody, and after negotiations with the authorities came to terms about the Satyagraha issue. The State ordered release of all Satyagrahis, two of whom, Fulchandbhai and Shivanand, accompanied Mahadevbhai. The other prisoners who were kept away from the capital could not reach in time. They are expected to reach Wadhwan in a day or two.

Fulchandbhai went to Surat to interview Mahatmaji. He will issue a press statement regarding the settlement. It is believed the State has agreed to withdraw repressive measures in the near future, and allow Congress work to continue unhampered in Morvi. The Special Committee of Kathiawar workers, which was in session, met early morning to-day, as announced yesterday evening. Sjt. Devchandbhai Parekh was voted as Chairman of the Committee, heard the statement from Sjt. Shivanand regarding the present situation in Morvi. The Committee decided to await Sjt. Fulchandbhai's statement of the settlement before taking measures as decided yesterday.

SITUATION IN JAMNAGAR

The Committee also considered the situation arising out of continued incarceration of three innocent public worksers by the Jamnagar State and the contemplated individual Satyagraha by Sjt. Atmaram Bhatt of Bhavnagar against this injustice. It was unanimously decided to appoint committee of leading Kathiawar workers to devise measures for an effective boycott of Jamnagar Port, and imports from that port, specially sugar and silver, as a concrete protest of the Kathiawar public against the repressive policy of the Jamnagar State. Rajratna Harilal Parikh was elected as Chairman of this Committee, Talakshi Manekchand Doshi and Mohanlal Pitambardas were elected as Vice-Chairmen and Sjts. Venilal Buch, Kakalbhai Kothari, Maganlal Panachand and Lalchand Jechand Vora as Secretaries of this Committee. Strong measures including publication of a public manifesto exhorting boycott to Kathiawar public and pi-

(Continued on page 7).

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—An experienced SUPERVISOR of Way and Works, able to look after Bridges, Buildings, Signals, Permanent Way and all works in connection with the Railway on pay of Rs. 60-70. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, experience, etc., to the MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Morvi Railway, Morvi.
A 3307

WANTED—GRADUATE TEACHERS OF HISTORY AND SCIENCE for a High School in Kathiawar Apply R. RATILAL & CO., Clive Road, Bombay 9.
A R 5440

WANTED—Two SWITCHBOARD ATTENDENTS and two WIREMEN, having knowledge of D.C. three wire system. State minimum salary expected. Apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Mangrol State. (Kathiawar).
A 3308

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mathematics. Must be an M.A., or M.Sc., prepared to join at once and ready to teach upto B.A. Honours. Appointment upto the end of March, 1932, in the first instance. Apply at once, not later than 22nd July, with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, College, Surat, stating the minimum salary expected.
A 3309

WANTED—40 PAID CANDIDATES at Rs. 12 monthly for Station Master and Telegraphs Class selection by 25th. Remit Rupee one for selection form to SUPDTT. RAILWAY DUTIES and TELEGRAPH TRAINING SCHOOL, Delhi.
A R5395

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate Rupees Five for three questions Receive written answers correctly and wonderfully on paper while retained in your possession.
P

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
P

WHY WORRY—See the American Closing with your own eyes. Wonderful discovery. Why spend money on false forecast. See it with the help of our newly discovered "DREAM-O-TISER," "DREAM-O-TISER." Price Rs. 10 only. Address:—ROYAL HOTEL, opp Police Office, Crawford Market, Top Floor. Time from 5 to 9 p.m.
P R5439

Medical

IMPERIAL BATHS—Scientific Vibro and Hand Massages. Electric Rays-Treatments. Hot Air or Vapour Bath. By Experts. FLORA FOUNTAIN. (Entrance 30, Meadows Street).
M R5437

Educational

HAPPY TIDINGS—Sure Success in Matric Examination—Weak students of VII Standard and either failed or clever but fresh students of VI Standard can equally hope to be successful in the coming Matric Examination, probably the last for vernacular students. Students of either sex will be coached by an efficient and experienced staff of Graduates, double Graduates, Gazetted languages' Teacher and Munshi. Physic and Chemistry, Physiology and Hygiene will be taught by experts through needful apparatus with practical laboratory work. Coaching will be tuition like, extraordinary and special. Guardian can seek for sure success under guaranteed conditions of individual special coaching. For further particulars please enquire at Talad English Course, CHANDRA MAHAL, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
E R5436

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GRADUATE with Sanskrit, for Private Tuition from 7 to 10 a.m. for 6th Standard English. See MOHANLAL CHANDARANA, Girgam, Galvadi, Bombay 4. Telephone No. 20576.
E R5438

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED.

1. Office—District Board, Gaya.
2. Post and Pay—A permanent DISTRICT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 800—40—1,000.
3. Qualifications—I (a) must hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering of any British or Indian University or (b) must have obtained a certificate of having passed the Final Examination in the Civil Engineering Course of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, or, (c) must have obtained at a recognised school of Engineering in the United Kingdom a diploma which is recognised by the Institute of Civil Engineers (United Kingdom) as exempting the holder from Sections A and B of the associate membership examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom. or (d) must have passed Sections A and B of the associate membership examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers in the United Kingdom.
AND
II. (a) must have held charge of and carried out important construction works for not less than five years and must produce a certificate from his immediate Engineering superior during such employment that his work and conduct were satisfactory and a similar certificate from his employer, and if he was employed as the District Engineer of a District Board, must produce such certificate from both the Chairman and the Inspector of Local Works, and (b) must also produce evidence that his knowledge of the vernacular of the district is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.
4. Terms—Shall be on probation for two years.
5. Officer to whom application should be made—Chairman, District Board, Gaya.
6. Date by which application should be submitted—31st July, 1931.

NOTE: All applications from intending candidates should be submitted in a sealed and registered cover and be superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the candidate being unsuccessful.

RAMESHWAR PRASAD SINGH,
Chairman, District Board,
Gaya.
The 4th July, 1931.
3269

Public Notices

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 14th August, 1931, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED AGENTS.
JEHANGIR R. D. TATA.
Director
Bombay, 13th July, 1931.
3312.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Provident Insurance & Loans Ltd., is under reconstruction and amalgamation with the Ahimsa Trading and Cottage Industries, Ltd., under Section 213 and 81 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and Seth Ratan Lal is appointed Liquidator by a special resolution passed on the 13th June, 1931, and confirmed on the 6th July, 1931.
(Sd.) SITLA CHARAN TIWARI,
Chairman.
R5441.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1931, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1931, both days inclusive.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, the 20th May, 1931.
3119

NOTICE

The DHOLPUR STATE Sand Stone Quarries will be leased out by Public Auction at Dholpur on 25th July, 1931, at 9 a.m. in my office.
Conditions of the contract as also other particulars concerning it can be ascertained at my Office.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
3267

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1186 OF 1931.

1. BHAGWANDAS KHIMJI (2) BHOJABHAI RANSEY, (3) RAMJI VIJPAL; (4) KOORPAL HEMRAJ, (5) GOWAR DEVSHI, (6) BHAWANJI MITHUBHAI, All of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Trustees of Funds and properties of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association on behalf of themselves as well as on behalf of all other Members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association having their Office at Kandawady, outside the Fort
Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. KAISEY HIRJI, Hindu Inhabitant, of Bombay, carrying on business as a Grain Merchant, under the name and firm of Messrs. Samat Manshi and Co. at Mughbhat Lane, outside the Fort, (2) LAKHAMSEY VARJANG of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, at present residing at Koday in Cutch, being one of the Trustees of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association
Defendants.

To,
ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY GRAIN DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 3rd day of July, 1931, notice is hereby given under order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the above-named Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves as well as on behalf of all other members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association against the abovenamed 1st Defendant for recovery of Rs. 2386-4-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 annas per cent per month and costs of the suit and the hearing of the above suit has been fixed on the 12th day of August 1931.
Dated this 13th day of July 1931.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 13th day of July 1931.
Messrs. AMIN AND DESAI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Amusements.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 P.M.
Matinee: Thursday and Friday At 4 P.M.
MONTE CARLO
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD
JACK BUCHANAN
A Romance in Europe's hot spot.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONAN DOYLE'S
Great Detective Mystery
THE SPECKLED BAND
featuring
LYN HARDING
A Sherlock Holmes Story.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 P.M.
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
The famous stars of Cohen & Kelly's Fame in
AROUND THE CORNER

OPERA HOUSE.
6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Clever Musician
R. S. Keshavamurti
Veena Player from Mysore
In conjunction with CINEMA.

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Cast Iron Pipes and Specials to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1931-1932 ending 31st March, 1932 so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 25th July, 1931, at 4 P.M. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 300 as earnest money, without which no tenders will be accepted.
The tenders should be dropped in the Tender Box in the Office of the Chief Accountant.
The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1/-. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.
The municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.
Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.
(Sd.) S. P. SHAH,
for Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 9-7-1931.
3306.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned property was knocked down to our client Mr. HARIDAS MADHAVDAS at the Auction Sale, held thereof at the instance of Messrs. Purshotam Dayaram and Bhikhalal Dayaram, the Mortgagees thereof on account and at the risk of Motibai, widow of Mangaldas Lalbhai Damania, the Mortgagor thereof and All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale; or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure Cess whereof is redeemed together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 31-1/9 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 592, Old Survey No. 61, New Survey No. 502 and Cadastral Survey No. 1685, Bhuleshwar Division and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5815 Street No. 380-382 and bounded, on the East by Kalbadevi Road, on the West by Sweepers Passage used and enjoyed by the owners and occupiers of the said premises in common with those of the adjoining premises and beyond that by the house of Manmohandas Parmanandas North by house belonging to the estate of Pranjiwandas Asharam and on the South by the property of Bhat Anup Harjiwan.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1931.
KANGA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.
Address:
Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
3314

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned property was knocked down to our client Mr. HARIDAS MADHAVDAS at the Auction Sale, held thereof at the instance of Messrs. Purshotam Dayaram, the Mortgagees thereof on account and at the risk of Motibai, widow of Mangaldas Lalbhai Damania, the Mortgagor thereof and All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale; or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual Fazandari tenure of which the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament attached to the Cathedral of N.S. De Esperance are the Fazandars together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and buildings and structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhatwadi Second Lane, near Girgaum Road in the Cart, called Attory, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2829, and Laughton's Survey No. Part of 7902, and Cadastral Survey No. 1383 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'D' Ward No. 374(1), Street No. 6 and New Street Nos. 21-22, and bounded on or towards the East by the Bhatwady Second Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Kirloskar, on or towards the North by the property of Varjivandas Madhowdas and on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Joshi.
Dated this 13th day of July, 1931.
DIVECHA & THAKORE
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3313.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for succession Certificate of the property and credits of JETHIBAI, wife of Narandas Ranchhoddas, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
RAMCOREBAI, daughter of Jethibai, the deceased abovenamed wife of Tulsidas Haridas, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SITARAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of June in the year of Our Lord **One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.**

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 27th day of June, 1931.
Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3311

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BAD SISTER
WITH
CONRAD NAGEL—SIDNEY FOX
BETTE DAVIS—ZASU PITTS
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
A Universal All-Talking Super
CHARLIE MURRAY
Of Cohens and Kellys fame in an All-Talking Comedy.
AND
OSWALD THE RABBIT
Also
ROYAL ASCOT

The World Famous INDIAN MUSICIAN
PROF. KHANSAHEB ABDUL KARIMKHAN'S
ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY
TO INSTRUCT AND ENTERTAIN BOMBAY PUBLIC
WITH HIS WONDERFUL MUSIC
ON 17th JULY 1931, FRIDAY NIGHT
IN
RIALTO THEATRE
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
MUSICAL CONCERT
GREAT TREAT OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC
PROGRAMME INCLUDES:—
"BHIAG, THUMARI, ANAND, BHAIRAVI MARATHI SONGS, JHINJHOTI, BHAJANS" etc., etc.
COME TO RIALTO ON FRIDAY NIGHT
DON'T FORGET OR YOU WILL MISS A TREAT OF YOUR LIFE

RIALTO TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.
NEXT SATURDAY
RAOUL WALSH'S
AMAZING SPECTACLE

THE BIG TRAIL
THE MOST IMPORTANT PICTURE EVER PRODUCED
FOX MOVIETONE ACHIEVEMENT
A Stupendous Drama Of Pioneer Days!
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Cast Of 20,000
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MARGUERITE CHURCHILL
JOHN WAYNE.

AGAIN EVERY SHOW CRAMMED & JAMMED.
RIALTO TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.
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Featuring:
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and a huge cast of STARS
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Send date and time of birth or letter writing time and age, 25 marvellous predictions Rs. 2-4-0. Annual Life Reading Rs. 1-4-0, 8 questions solved Rs. 1-4-0. Prof. A. VENKATASASTRI, GOPALA PURAM KOTHAPETA, (E. Godavary—MADRAS).

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—:o:—

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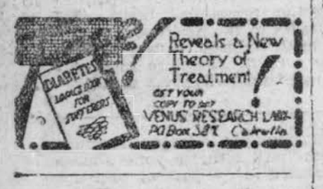

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WORLD WHEAT CONFERENCE

Russian Delegation Willing To Enter Into A Quota Agreement .....

The London world wheat conference held last month had little possibility of any practical results from the beginning. The obvious fact is that the war caused a great expansion of wheat acreage outside of Europe, which is still maintained, because new lands have been brought under cultivation, expenditures made upon them and they are not readily available for other crops. Now that Europe, including Russia, has come back to pre-war production supplies are in excess of needs, as evidenced by a large accumulation of stocks in existence now, with a new crop nearly ready for harvest.

The conference was confined to wheat-exporting countries, and the scheme of price-regulation generally favoured was the quota system, i.e., that an export quota should be agreed upon for each country. The United States' Farm Board was represented by one of its members, ex-Governor S.R. McKelvie, who frankly stated that he did not have authority to enter this country into any quota system. Trading in wheat is free in the United States and there are no restrictions upon exports. The Constitution of the United States forbids any tax upon exports, and it would be a violent change of policy for this Government to restrict exports. The United States delegate could give no assurance that it would be done. He gave it as the opinion of himself and colleagues that the only remedy for the low price of wheat was in reduced production. Inasmuch as anxiety was manifested as to the policy of the Federal Farm Board regarding the disposition of the wheat under its ownership, Governor McKelvie stated that the policy of the Board was not to dispose of it at the present price-level.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION.

The most important announcement of the Conference was by the Russian Delegation that it was willing to enter into a quota agreement, but that its quota must be as large relatively as its pre-war share of world exports.

As indicating the changes which have occurred in the production and exports of the principal countries in the wheat trade since the five-year period preceding the war we give the following tables. The first one shows the average production yearly in the five years ended June 30, 1909-13 and separately for the last three years, to which are added figures for all other countries, totals for the world, the carry-over at the beginning of each period, and the total world supply for the period, as indicated on the next page.

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION.
(In millions of Bushels).

	Average 1909-13	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Canada	497	567	305	393
United States	690	915	809	851
Argentina	147	349	163	239
Australia	90	160	126	205
Danube Basin	330	369	303	334
Russia	759	795	703	1,097
Export Countries	2,213	3,155	2,409	3,124
All Other	1,587	1,616	1,792	1,709
Total World*	3,800	4,771	4,201	4,832
Carry-Over	200!	418	591	554
World Supply of Wheat	4,000	5,189	4,792	5,386

*Excluding China.
!Rough estimate.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN WHEAT.
In Millions of Bushels
(Year ended June 30).
Exports:
(Official reports).

29121.

	Average 1910-14 Actual	Per Cent	1929. Actual	Per Cent
Canada	94	15.3	423	44.3
U. S.	107	17.4	164	17.2
Argentine	85	13.7	227	23.8
Australia	50	8.1	108	11.3
Dan. Bsn.*	115	18.7	33	3.5
Russia	165	26.8	...	...
	616	100.0	955	100.0

1930. Shipments:
(Trade reports)

	Actual	Per Cent	1931 10 Mos. Actual	Per Cent
Canada	184	29.6	219	34.9
U. S.	153	24.6	109	17.4
Argentine	161	25.9	84	13.4
Australia	62	10.0	115	18.3
Dan. Bsn.*	55	8.9	13!	2.1
Russia	6	1.0	87	13.9
	621	100.0	627	100.0

*Hungary, Jugoslavia, Roumania and Bulgaria.

!Black Sea Shipments only.

In the five year period preceding the war, Russia and the Danube countries supplied about 45 per cent. of the wheat entering international trade, and the aggregate exportation of the countries included in the table was about 616,000,000 bushels. Following the war exports from Russia and the Danubian countries almost disappeared, nevertheless, the aggregate of exports from the group named above increased to 700,000,000 bushels in 1923 761,000,000 in 1926 and 955,000,000 in 1929. Russia exported about 25,000,000 bushels in 1923 and 27,000,000 bushels in 1926, but in other years has been almost a negligible factor. The Danubian States exported 42,000,000 in 1926, 33,000,000 in 1929 and 55,000,000 in 1930. Russia has come back formidably in the current year.

LARGEST EXPORTS.

Total exports were largest in the crop year 1928-1929, when large stocks were accumulated in importing countries. In 1930 the movement fell below the pre-war average, party on account of the holding policies of the Canadian pool and United States Farm Board and partly because of good crops and accumulated stocks in Europe with higher tariffs against foreign grain.

The table indicates the readjustments that would be necessary to enable Russia and the Danube busin to resume their pre-war position in the world wheat trade. Canada has taken the premier position and both Argentina and Australia have increased their supplies to an important extent. The exports of Canada declined heavily in 1930, partly because of a smaller crop, but also because of the holding policy already referred to. Argentina's shipments in the current year have been affected by a short crop last year.

EXPANSION OF WHEAT-GROWING.

It is evident that during the period of the war and years following the expansion of wheat-growing outside of Europe was sufficient to care for world demands with little or no exports from Russia or the Danube region. Neither Canada, Australia, nor Argentina are ready to think of abandoning their increased acreage. They have opened farms built rail-roads and cities, and borrowed money in the expectation of increasing wheat production.

The wheat exports of the United States have not increased largely in volume or percentage of the total. However, the exports of this country would have been larger both in 1930 and 1931 but for the control of the Federal Farm Board over the price in this country.

Although the United States is said to have been criticised at the London Conference for not falling in with the proposal for a fixed quota upon exports, it is difficult to see that any good would come from such a system without curtailment of production. With Russia insisting upon her pre-war share of the world's trade, apparently the quotas of Canada, Argentina and Australia would have to be severely reduced and perhaps this country's to some extent.

Beyond the Russian declaration the London Conference does not appear to have given any consideration to how the quotas might be fixed, although all of the countries represented are more vitally affected than this country, by the Russian demand.

Last year's crop in Russia was made under very favourable conditions and many persons in the wheat trade doubt that it is a fair criterion of what the country can do from year to year. According to Soviet Government reports the acreage this year is larger than last and prospects are for a larger crop, but there are skeptics on the subject. In view of these conflicting opinions it seems improbable that any international agreement upon wheat production or exports can be reached.

STOCKS.

Available figures for existing stocks of wheat in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, collected by the United States Department of Agriculture, indicate that the carry-over in these four countries on June 30, 1931 will be over 600,000,000 bushels, against 496,000,000 on June 30, 1930, and 530,000,000 on June 30, 1929. In comparison with earlier years these are very large stocks, and suggest that regardless of any controversy over arbitrary export quotas, it is sound policy for farmers, who can produce any other crop advantageously to curtail wheat acreage. Evidently, somebody must do it to restore the industry to a proper basis.

Ungrateful Europe

—:o:—

American Journalist's Views On The Moratorium.

(BY W. R. HEAREST)

There is an old saw which says: "I had some money and a friend. I lent my money to my friend. I lost my money and my friend."

The nations of Europe were in dire distress during the late Great War.

The Allies asked financial and military aid from the United States. The Allies sent delegations to the United States, speaking literally these words: "Our backs are against the wall—come to our aid and come quickly."

The United States came to the aid of the Allies with money and men.

It loaned the Allies the money they needed to prosecute the war, and without that money they could not have effectually continued the war.

And in addition to the billions loaned the Allies, America spent billions on her own armies.

Those American armies decided the outcome of the war—saved England—saved France—saved Italy and the minor Allies, from German domination.

The Allies realised at the time, and acknowledged it at the time, and at the time professed eternal gratitude and eternal remembrance.

It is easy to be grateful while receiving favours. It is difficult to be grateful or even mindful after favour cease.

France, England and Italy seepdily forgot that America had saved them and, in order to make the forgetting easier, proceeded speedily to deny that America had rendered any great service.

It was not so easy for America to forget. American citizens had billions upon billions to pay in yearly taxes, in order that the bonds issued by the American Government should be redeemed.

Those bonds were issued to find money to loan the Allies, also to find money to maintain our armies and send our men abroad to save the Allies.

The American people are bowed under the weight of taxes which they incurred in order to send money and armies abroad to serve and save the Allies in a war which was not an American war, but peculiarly a European war.

The American people have a constant reminder of their generosity—and their folly.

The Allies, however, forgot to be grateful and Uncle Santa Claus became Uncle Shylock.

Then the Allies began to beg and scheme for the remission of their debts to the United States.

Italy pleaded poverty, but she is not too poor to maintain a great military establishment in preparation for the next war.

France took the simple and direct road of repudiation. She would pay what she pleased and when she pleased and if she pleased. So America would be lucky to get half of what was owed her.

Now America will probably not get that. She may not get 'anything.'

An agitation has been set on foot by the international bankers, and the debtor nations which they represent, to revise further the war debts.

Revision is an euphonious word. It means, of course, reduction.

Nobody is stupid enough to believe that the war debts will be "revised" upwards.

Nobody is simple enough to imagine that the Allies want to pay more than has been agreed upon.

No, the Allies want to pay still less. They want to take more of the burden of their war off themselves and place more of the burden on the bent backs of the American people.

The Allies want to save their money for future wars.

Let America pay for the last one.

Italy wants to increase her Army and Navy.

England wants to maintain her domination of the seas.

France wants to continue to subsidise Poland and the Little Entente and to be able to put eight million men in the field in the next war. The figures are Mr. Lloyd George's and are accurate.

So these European nations cannot afford to pay their honest debts.

Moreover, they think that America is an easy mark, and they think rightly, because an American President has made a more preposterous suggestion regarding the payment—or rather the non-payment—of the debt than any foreign nation has made.

The European nations have asked for a further reduction of the debts. Mr. Hoover has proposed the eqivalent of their cancellation.

Every informed person realises, and every stateman whom I have talked with over here frankly admits, that if payments of this debt to America by foreign nations are interrupted now, they will never be resumed.

The moratorium will be first extended over a period, then re-extended, and then made permanent, either by consent or by definite refusal to pay.

The whole debt situation can never be reopened and renegctiated under present cricumstances and conditions.

Europe's sense of gratitude has become more and more feeble and her faculty for fogetting more and more robust.

Mr. Hoover's plan for debt cancellation has been received with great joy over here by the nations whose debts will be cancelled, but I doubt if it will be received with any satifaction in America, where the people need these payments to help relieve them of their financial distress.

Mr. Hoover could be elected President to-day of almost any country in Europe, but can he be re-elected in the country whose rights he has surrendered, whose welfare he has jeopardised?

I do not think so.

The international bankers, of course, are rigging the market in the effort to make it appear that failure to receive the money due to them is going to make the American people prosperous, but Americans are not fools. They are mostly business people, and they know that you prosper by getting what is due you, not by giving it away.

Every corner grocery man knows that he would go into bankruptcy if he cancelled all the accounts which are owed him.

None of the banks practises the debt cancellation which these international bankers and their President are advocating for the American people. Go around to any bank and try to get you debt to the bank cancelled or reduced or revised downward or anything but paid.

No indeed, what is good for the goose is not good for the gander and America is surely the goose all right and a goosed goose at that, if it submits to Mr. Hoover's plan for debt cancellation by means of a moratorium.—"The News Chronicle."

WOMEN AND THE FLAG

An Appeal To Understand Its Full Significance

HUBLI, July 10.

The Secretary, Women's Central Committee, H. S. Dal, writes:—

Since the Calcutta Session of the Hindustani Seva Dal's Conference passed a resolution, regarding observance of the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony, many places both big and small have been paying their due respects to the Tri-Coloured Flag on the last Sunday of every month in this country. The number of such places has been gradually increasing. Since the Lahore Congress and especially from the day of the inauguration of the Civil Disobedience Movement last year, the importance of the flag is increasing and people have begun to love and honour it more and more. In many places women also are taking part in the flag salutation ceremonies and on many occasions during the last year they have guarded the prestige and honour of the flag even at the risk of their own lives. They should maintain the same spirit and entertain the same devotion for the flag. Not only that. They should know its significance, study the manner in which the ceremony is to be performed, the horse-shoe to be designed on the ground round the flagstaff, the particular songs to be sung and the discipline to be observed on the occasion. This they can easily learn from the trained volunteers of the H. S. Dal if they have any in their localities. Otherwise, a book can be had from the Seva Dal Office, Hubli, (Karnatak) at annas two per copy (postage extra) in Hindi, Marathi, Kanarese and Guirathi. It deals with the subject of the flag, giving illustrations, maps, etc.

The Secretary of the Women's Central Committee of the Dal earnestly requests women in this country, to participate in large numbers in the flag salutation ceremonies, to know all about the flag and to have their own programmes of flag salutation ceremonies whenever necessary and send thier reports for publication to Women's Central Committee of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Hubli, (Dist. Dharwar.)

BORIVALI MAHILASHRAM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am to inform the readers of your well-circulated paper that the information that appeared in the issue of the 29th ultimo of your paper in connection with the Mahilashram to be shortly started at Borivli is not wholly correct.

Those interested in the Mahilashram are therefore, requested to communicate with the undersigned for full particulars.—Yours, etc.,

KALIDAS DAVE.
Secretary.
Upnagar Chavni, Vile Parle.

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—:o:—

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EYE-OPENER TO TRADE UNIONISTS

Labour Must Be Saved From "Militants."

(From A Correspondent).

The Calcutta Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress must open the eyes of all genuine trade unionists in the country. The deplorable scenes which attended this Session do not come as a surprise to anyone who has followed the trend of events in the Labour Movement with particular rererence to the so-called "militants". Since the unfortunate split at Nagpur the "Communist" section was determined to ignore practicalities in the field of organisation of this working class in this country. No amount of statements in the press can explain away the reprehensible conduct that led to the break-up of the Congress last week. The question now is whether such elements are conducive to the growth of the Indian Working class movement as an organic whole, enabling it to play its due role in the struggle against economic exploitation. The time has come when those who have any pretensions to being trade unionists,—and such persons are many,—must continue to rid the Indian Labour Movement of those who, by capturing the I. T. U. C. Executive, have worked for the sabotage of the movement. If the "lathi" is to control the labour movement, it must be put down. If senseless extremism which refuses to look to practical conditions and the environments under which the movement has to be worked up, is to be the guiding principle of trade union policy in this country, the sooner such extremism is given a decent burial the better for the working class itself. At the same time there is no place for unprogressive and obscurantist reformism either. The need of the hour is building up an edifice on sure foundations, which, while rejecting the course of senseless radicalism, will not deviate from the fundamental basis of the Trade Union Movement.

RAILWAY BOARD AND WORKERS.

Official Communique A Challenge To Workers.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle".)

The Railway Board's Communique in regard to the retrenchment on the Railways does not give credit to the Government or its policy. There is no grace in this acceptance of a Board of Conciliation in applying for which the Board does not join the Federation. It is unsatisfactory because, the Board of Conciliation as contemplated in terms of the communique is not meant to go into all questions pertaining to the policy of retrenchment. It will not go into the very pertinent question of (1) whether retrenchment was necessary, (2) if it was necessary, whether there was any way other than discharge of workers, (3) if discharge was necessary whether the policy pursued by the Railways concerned was the right policy or whether there was any other alternative course which, while producing the desired result, would not impose avoidable and unnecessary hardships on the workers. On the contrary the Railway Board would limit the powers of the proposed Conciliation Board to a consideration of (1) whether retrenchment on the scale already carried out has been effected by (a) imposing unreasonably long hours of work on the establishment retained or (b) depriving them of a reasonable amount of leave and (2) whether the concessions granted to the men discharged are adequate or inadequate. In other words the Board of Conciliation must accept the principle that retrenchment by the discharge of workmen is necessary and adjudicate only on the question arising out of the discharge of the workers. Such a position is untenable and cuts at the very root of the idea for which a Board of Conciliation is appointed.

* * * * *

BASIC PRINCIPLE.

The basic principle in the appointment of a Board of Conciliation is the judicial importance of its award on the contested points referred to it. If this is so, then it is obvous that the position should be 'status quo ante bellum,' that is, the position should be what it was before the "economy campaign" was launched. But this is not the case with the Railways. From the figures published in these columns it will be found that over 30,000 workers of all grades have already been thrown out of employment. Besides hundreds more have been served with discharge notices and the Railway Board will not stay the execution of these notices. For, says the Board's communique:—

"In respect of staff, other than staff engaged for purely temporary purposes, whose services must necessarily terminate on the completion of the work for workshop employees all railways should suspend with immediate effect discharge of employees except those already under notice of discharge."

* * * * *

MASKED CHALLENGE.

Further, with regard to the Company managed Railways the M. & S. M. and S. I. Railways "will be free to carry out the arrangements already made for the reduction of about 300 and 800 employees respectively". In these circumstances, one is constrained to ask: "What is the use, then; of the Board of Conciliation?" Faced with what is a 'fait accompli', this Board will be considerably circumscribed in its decision. This is an impossible position and cannot meet with the acceptance of Railway workers. The offer is a masked challenge.

* * * * *

FIRST CONDITION.

The All-India Railwaymen's Federation must accept this challenge. It must not be led away by the possibility of a Conciliation Board providing a doubtful remedy. Organisation on the basis of the Federation's resolution calling for a general strike must go on unabated. On the readiness of the Railway workers to take recourse to drastic action, will depend the success of the Federation's endeavour. Discipline and solidarity—these should be the watchwords of every Railway worker. On the other hand, the Federation should insist that pending the decision of the Board of Conciliation, the "axe" must be kept back. The dicharged should be taken in. Discharge notices should be withdrawn. The M. & S.M. and S.I. Railways should not discharge the 300 and 800 employees respectively, as arranged. These are fundamental conditions precedent to a just and dispassionate inquiry. If these conditions are not accepted, the proposed Board of Conciliation will be a farce.

* * * * *

CONGRESS SUPPORT.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has done well in supporting the demand of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation "to examine the policy and method of retrenchment." This is a practical way of looking at the realities of the situation. The passing of this resolution carries with it certain responsibilities and obligations. The mere characterisation of the Railway workers' demand as "just and reasonable," does not in any way absolve the Working Committee from fulfilling its obligations. By implication, the resolution will mean that the Working Committee does mean to stand by the workers in their fight against the scandalous "economy campaign" on the Railways. It would have been a stroke of the highest statesmanship if the Committee, while passing the resolution, had authorised a small sub-committee of its own to work in collaboration with the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. It is not yet too late for such a course to be adopted.

INDIRECT WAGE CUTS

Tricks Of Capitalist Production Exposed

(By—V. B. Karnik, Labour Research Bureau.)

So often do we hear of strikes in the textile mills and in almost all the cases they are due to cut or in an indirect way. Direct in the minds of many serious doubts as to how it could be possible to bring down the wages, when there is already an agitation for an all round increase over the existing wages. These reductions could be made in two ways either through direct dut or in an indireut way. Diredt wage cut was possigle in olden days when the workers were ignorant of every thing. Now it is out of question with the increasing influence of Trade Unions on the labourers. The owners know what great risk and subsequent exposure they may have to undergo by the adoption of this direct method. The worker is well aware of the fact that any decrease in the rate would mean a reduction in their monthly income. As an alternative to this method the only method now left open is the indirect wage cut.

THE SUBTLE WAY.

Now let us see how this is exhorted. The owner in most cases adopts this method in a subtle way. Cotton while being turned into cloth undergoes several processes and at every stage there is a possibility of making an indirect cut. The rate of wages may for all appearances be fixed but by manouvering the production the total income of the worker would be found less. Cottons are of various qualities. Supposing a superior quality mixing costs Rs. 200 per candy and a slightly inferior costs Rs. 150. When yarn is spun from superior quality the production per hour is more than the inferior quality on account of the shortness in the staple of the cotton. Wages are based on the weight of the yarn produced as such the worker, though he has to work for more than an hour at inferior cotton mixing to get the same quantity as that which could be got in an hour at the other mixing, the wages he gets over the pound of yarn he produces will be the same. This practically means the worker will get an hour's wages for the turn-out of an hour and half. Thus for all appearances through the rates in wages are not changed, the direct benefit of initial cost in mixing go to the owner.

THE QUALITY TRICK.

Similar things could be done while the yarn is in the process of being woven. In most cases wages are paid according to the production by weight. If the proportion of size in a piece of 10lb. is brought down from 50 per cent. to 40 per cent. the piece will have to be filled in with 10 per cent. of most yarn than before with the result the cloth will be finer than before. The worker will receive the wages for the 10lbs. of cloth though in the latter case he had to weave 10 per cent. of yarn more. The quality of cloth being superior it would fetch a better price and eventually the owner benefits for the extra yarn the weaver had filled in the piece.

THIS EFFICIENCY.

We hear many times of decrease in efficiency under the pretext of which the owner tries to justify the decrease in the income of the workers. Let us see what this efficiency means. Take for example a loom of 40 inches reed space, 200 revolutions per minute weaving cloth of 40 picks. (Picks are the number of wefts within the space of an inch). The production capacity of this loom for 10 hours would be Revolutions by Picks

No. of working minutes in yards.
36

In the above case the percent. efficiency would be 83-1|3 yards. In case the weaver weaves 62-1|2 yards the efficiency of the weaver will be 75 per cent. Wherever there is a decrease in the efficiency of all the weavers, it must be understood that the decrease is artificial and not due to any fault of the weaver.

A FALLACY EXPOSED.

Certainly all the weavers cannot go in a conspiracy to bring down their efficiency. Nor could they go in efficient all in a body. From the above formulae it could be seen that a slight income in the picks, would decrease production quantity. The greater the picks the finer the production. Hence a slight change in the picks would result in direct benefit to the owner and an indirect cut in the weaver's income on account of less production.

RATES AND INCOME.

It cannot therefore, be said that if the rates of wages are the same, there is no possibility in cut. The rate of wages may apparently seem to be high and yet a big margin of decrease in the aggregate wages is possible.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

For an illustration I would refer to the recent strike in the Toyo Podar Mills where I was one of the negotiators. Two qualities of cloth of the same width,—38" reed space,—were woven on the same loom. The revolutions for both were same. Heavy sheetings 38 x 24 x 10-3|4 were paid at the rate of 4-1|2 pies per lb. while 38 x 20 x 2-1|8 "mulmul" were given 1 ps. per lb. For a lay man the latter rate must appear to be very favourable. Taking for granted that the weavers are cent percent efficient with both the qualities. The production on the former looms per day would be 39lb. and the latter 9lbs. At the above rates the wages of Heavy sheeting will be 20 per cent. more than the wages over "mulmul". Further "mulmul weaver's would have not less than 15 per cent. less efficiency to Heavy Sheeting, on account of the higher counts in yarn. Therefore, the pice-work rate of "mulmul", while it will seem to be nearly 4 times favourable to Heavy Sheeting, the actual income of the weavers over Heavy Sheeting is 35 per cent. more than "mulmul".

RATES NOT BASIS.

There are a few instances that I came across I am places before the public just to show that the rate of wages of the workers cannot be taken as basis for their income. There are ways whereby without any change in rates, the owners could benefit at the cut of the worker. It is to avoid such indirect wage cut a minimum wage for the workers is a absolutely necessary to be fixed.

How The "Axe" Works On Railways

—:o:—

The following is a statement showing the staff retrenched on railways classified according to categories detailed below (approximate figures):

Railway	Officers	Supervisors Superintendents.	Inspectors, etc.	Running Staff.	Other Staff	Inferior Servants.	Workshop Labourers	Total savings Rs.
N. W. Ry.			52	39	1794	5104	2054	3258617
G. I. P.			2	257	944	2277	1602	1331576
E. I.			44	83	1059	4602	3653	3081524
E. B.			19	38	245	689	550	813850
A. B.					8	50	150	51000
B. N.		3	5	6	11	1160	53	315599
B. B. & C. I.		5	42		188	499	1585	1126657
M. & S. M.			19	38	245	689	550	291147
S. I.		5	20	115	180	277	11	278057
Total		13	203	576	4674	15347	10208	11548027

EUROPE'S WAR ON THE WORKLESS

How Capitalism Tries To Get Out Of Its own Mess

The following information is culled from the report of the International Federation of Trade Union:—

The world economic crisis having reached its climax and it being impossible to put off drastic remedial measures any longer, capitalist economic leaders are anxious to take the few shillings allotted to the starving unemployed to help them to get out of the tight places into which their own mismanagement has brought them!

The reply to the organised workers of all lands is the same, an emphatic "No". This consensus of opinion in the ranks of Labour is necessary to make it impossible for governments and employers to find a pretext for their own spoliation of the unemployed by poining to the similar acts of other nations.

An Austrian Labour member of parliament protested against the introduction of a new bill shamelessly attacking social insurance (especially unemployment insurance) in the following terms, which should find an echo throughout all Europe:

"The State and the social and economic order which is unable to find work for men who will work if they can has only wo alternatives: either it must recommend such persons to depart from this Vale of Woe, or it must keep their heads above water by giving them state aid on not too meagre a scale."

IN AUSTRIYA.

Hardly a month has gone by since the author of the last scandalous attack on social insurance was shipwrecked with all his "reforms", and now there is another bill before the Australian Parliament, this time against unemployment insurance. The evil effect of these perpetual efforts of governments to clip social insurance is seen in this case by the success of the government in evading its duty of making unemployment grants from public funds for unemployment insurance. The bill introduced a month ago went so far in this direction that it would have relieved the government from all responsibility for unemployment insurance. An amended bill is not quite so extreme, but it is far from satisfactory. In normal times the Government is only to pay a contribution to the administrative costs of social insurance, and those of supervision. In times of crisis it is to pay a "crisis contribution" amounting to one-third of the total, but only when the cost of unemployment insurance exceeds 1100 million shillings. Until then, employers and workers are to bear the charges themselves.

THE CHANGES.

The practical changes proposed would hit the juveniles hardest, on account of the provision that the first benefit shall not be paid till the applicant can prove that he has had an insurable occupation lasting for 52 weeks in the last 2 years and this is of course impossible for juveniles. The juvenile is not to be qualified for benefit till he is 17 (in the first bill the age was actually 18!). There are also changes for the worse in the rates for certain categories of wages: and, before a person is placed in the emergency group, the period of normal unemployment benefit is reduced from 30 to 26 weeks.

IMPOSSILE REGULATIONS.

The "Wiener Arbeiterzeitung" (Vienna Labour Gazette) writes as follows on the subject of the bill: "The new bill is evternally different from the last one, but it contains a variety of regulations which are impossible at a time when the distress among the working class is so terrible. At a time when the State makes great sacrifices in aid of a big bank threatened with bankruptcy, it can surely not refuse or reduce its help to the poorest of the poor."

TERRIBLE WRONG.

Meantime, the first reading of the bill in Parliament has begun. The Labour members have exposed the terrible wrong which it is proposed to perpetrate on the working class. One regulation alone, that requiring 52 weeks' employment as qualification for benefit, would deprive tens of thousands of workers and salaried employees of benefit: in this simple but brutal way the unemployment insurance of these unfortunates would be nullified.

T. U. LEADER SPETKS OUT.

Very impressive warnings have been uttered in Parliament by Comrade Schorch, the secretary of the Austrian trade union centre, as follows:

"We have never opposed any regulations to put an end to abuses in unemployment insurance: we have only defended ourselves from those which claim to reform abuses but in reality mean a substantial change for the worse in the present position. It will not do to try to crush unemployment insurance out of existence at a time of crisis like this, while grants of millions of shillings are made to other classes.

CAN'T ACCEPT.

Hitherto the government has had to pay 48 million schillings towards unemployment insurance. Under the new bill, it is to give one-third of the total amount when such amount exceeds 100 million schillings. The unemployment benefit is also reduced: eventually there will be at the outside only about 6.1 million schilling to be paid instead of 48 millions. But we simply must not leave human beings to perish of want: it is therefore impossible to accept this bill."

INCZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The Unemployment insurance system of Czechoslovakia is based on the Ghent system, under which the trade union and the state each pay half of the benefit granted: hence the world economic crisis presses very heavily on trade union finances. If unemployment goes on increasing at the same rate as now, it will not be long before the unions are unable to pay the normal benefit for 26 weeks. Already many of the unemployment funds have deficits, which, all told, run into millions.

IF STATE DOESN'T HELP!

Hence the Executives of the Joint National Central have recently held a meeting at which they put forward the demand that "the state shall not only take over full responsibility for emergency unployment benefit in the third quarter of 1931, but that it shall assist in the discharge of their liabilities those trade unions which, being especially hard hit by the crisis, have to find exceptionally large sums. If the state does not help, there cannot but be violent disturbances before long." An enquiry is also to be made (as in other countries also, especially Germany and Great Britain) to consider how to safeguard benefit and the assistance of unemployed on the most thoroughly and "widest basis": in this enquiry the duties of employers should be dealt with very drastically.

INCREASE EMPLOYMENT.

As for the direct combatting of unemployment, the Joint Centre lays the chief emphasis on the importance of hastening public works. Besides public works, other means must be adopted to increase employment. In particular, "everything should be abolished which tends to reduce home consumption, or to cause losses in foreign markets. The experiences of the last few years have shown that the policy of high protective duties is not a wise one either nationally or in the sphere of world economics. Czechoslovakian commercial policy must therefore seek and promote the freedom of international relations."

CONTROL THE BANKS.

The resolution is especially severe on the mischievous effects of the intervention of banks in production. It is demanded that the most rigid control shall be exercised over the activities of banks and that their whole system shall be regulated by law. The meeting also confirmed the earlier resolutions of the Joint Centre on the defence of wage scales and shorter hours.

IN GERMANY.

If we sum up the salient points of Germany's present financial position in as concise a form as possible, we may say that Germany's receipts from taxation are declining owing to the economic crisis and at the same time her expenditure for unemployment is rising. The decrease in the yield of the taxes (national and local) for the financial year 1931 is expected to be 1 1/4 milliards of marks. And Germany has also to meet the deficit on unemployment insurance, emergency insurance and welfare expenditure, which together come to about 650 millions, so that, if we reckon with an average of 4.300,000 unemployed, the deficit will be 2 milliards.

TAX THE UNTAXED.

To increase revenue, some workable way must be found of levying surtaxes on the large fortunes which have hitherto gone almost unscathed in comparison with the masses of the population. There must also be an increase in the contributions to unemployment insurance. The deficits of the emergency and public welfare systems must be met by a special tax for the purpose: "If in spite of the high insurance contribution of 6½ per cent. yet another attempt should be made to impose special taxation on workers and employers, then it should only be on condition that the total population and the total economic system should contribute a special tax of safeguard unemployment relief outside the scope of insurance. The introduction of such special tax is no new idea. It is only a few days ago since the British T.U.C. proposed an unemployment tax and the same method would be workable for Germany if the new tax were properly graduated.

THE STATE DECREE.

The German Government has issued its emergancy edict. The provisions of this edict dealing with unemployment insurance and emergency relief amount to an all-round decrease of benefits and relief: The whole deficit, of about 400 millions is to be met solely by cutting down benefit. Juveniles under 21 are to have no more insurance benefit. Seasonal workers have their insured period reduced, so that benefit can be paid only for 20 instead of 26 weeks, the benefits themselves being scaled down to the level of those of emergency benefit. Married women are to undergo a "means test". The normal benefit rates are also to be reduced by 5 per cent., and the waiting time by a week. The decrease of unemployment insurance and emegency insurance is rounded off by a reduction of local welfare payments.

In other words: the deficit of unemployment insurance, emergency benefit and local benefit is to be borne by the unemployed themselves.—It is a decision which

GREAT STRIKE IN FRANCE

Textile Workers Answer Employers

(I. F. T. U.) The textile industrials of Northern France have always been noted for stubbornness and cunning. In their eyes a labour dispute is just a good opportunity to incite the workers and provide the right atmosphere for deepland plots which, after long manoeuvrings underground, at last come to light in the form of lower wages and longer hours of work. These tendencies are so pronounced and so well-known that nowadays public opinion always leans to the side of the workers. This was so in last year's strike and is so again in the present one.

TORTUOUS POLICY.

The object of the tortuous policy of the employers is to strengthen discipline among the workers. On previous occasions the employers have made it obvious that they have now a comprehensive scheme in hand for the gradual scaling down of wages. When, therefore, they came forward at the beginning of the struggle with all manner of conciliatory proposals, hoping thus to divide the workers these united to form an absolutely compact and unbroken front—on the very second day of the strike 117,000 of the 125,000 workers were idle. The employers themselves were putting a weapon in their hands when they opened the campaign by a manifest breach of contract.

LOW WAGES.

Then, too, French textile-workers have always had very low wages. They are now obeying the orders issued a little time ago by the French national trade union centre, that there must be energetic resistance to wage cuts—a very necessary policy for the double reason that in France textile workers' wages are already much lower than those of their comrades in other countries and that in France the cost of living is rising scandalously, while in other countries it is falling.

IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS.

With such firm ground under their feet, it is not surprising that the French textile-workers should have the whole of the French working class behind them. The French national centre has already organised a large collection, and has made an energetic appeal to the whole of Labour, from which we quote the following passage:—

"The impossible demands of the employers have drawn the workers together to make combined resistance. The fight has begun: it must end in victory. Those who think the present crisis can be met by cutting wages are greatly deceived. The French C. G. T. calls upon all the affiliated organisations to take immediate steps to raise the necessary funds. Our comrades in the North are fighting in the interest of us all: they have a right, therefore, to expect help and solidarity from us all!"

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBIRBS.

TO-AY.

Bombay Improvment's Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Schos Committee, 5-40 p.m.

Harwood Leag: Bombay Gymkhana vs. RA., Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

Harwood League, 2nd Div., Richardson at Cruddas vs. B. E. S.T., Parel, 45 p.m.

WEDNSDAY, July 15.

Municipal Suding Committee, 4-16 p.m.

Harwood Leag: East Lancs. vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURDAY, July 16.

Municipal rporation 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:1 p.m.—Programme sponsored y Hanseatic Trading Co.

9-20 p.r—Sunderabai's popular songswith D. Farwatker).

B. P. C. BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

The Ceral Secretaries of the B P. C., write:—

On th Boycott Committee, Sjt. G. J. Sh's name was mentioned inadvertatly instead of Sjt. S. B—Malleshwar in Monday's "Chrone".

MAHIL PICKET TODDY AND LIQUOR SHOPS.

Mems of the Rashtriya Mahilamandal are picketing toddy anliquor shops under the instruons of the Girgaum District ngress Committee from 28th o.

THNDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

The ecretary writes:—

A ss in the Physical Training and door games will be held fr bes at the Indian Women's UniClub once a week on Tuesday 4 P.M.

Fparticulars inquire at the Clu premisas.

D. Ansari & Maulana Al Kalam Azad Leave Bombay

M. A. Ansari, the leader of the Nationalist Muslims who was in bmbay in connection with the ning of the Congress Working Cmittee left Bombay for Delhi ine Punjab Mail of the G. I. P. I on Monday afternoon. On way he will halt at Bhopal for days and then proceed to hi.

aulana Abulkalam Azad, ano- member of the Congress cnet, also left Bombay for hi, by the Frontier Mail of the B. and C. I. Rly. on Monday ning. He will stay at Delhi a couple of days and then go to cutta.

ALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 13.

n share market to-day jute ares opened firm after the week- d in sympathy with better ssian market and fair business as put through in Howrahs at ivancing rates. In coals limited rnover resulted at about last vels. Teas were neglected. In iscellaneous section Indian Iron d Steel have fully maintained eir recent rise while others ew no change. Government curities were quiet. Following ere closing quotations:—

Jute:—Barangore 117; Birla rdy. 9/2; Budge Budge ordy. 285; aledonian 422/8; Cheviot 197; live 19/4; Dalhousie ordy. 305; ort Gloster ordy. 457/8; Gondalara 190; Gourepore ordy. 269/8; Howrah ordy. 287; Kamarhatty rdy. 338; Lansdowne 109/8; Nalonal 19; Presidency 5/1.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical ordy. 197; United Provinces lectric 115/8; Indian Iron and teel 3/15; Ganges Rope 277/8; dnapore Zemindary 66; Bengal ssam Steamship pref. 61; Cawnore Sugar ordy. 12/8; Samastiore Sugar 9/4.—A. P.

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CORPORATION AGAIN POSTPONES QUESTION OF NATIONAL FLAG

—:o:—

TODDY RESOLUTION REJECTED BY MEMBERS

Exciting Scenes In Corporation Hall. Desh Sevikas Hoist National Flag

Spectacular demonstrations both insice and outside the Corporation Hall added interest to the proceedings of the Corporation on Monday afternoon. It was known that the "Flag" and the "Toddy" resolutions were going to be finally disposed of at this meeting.

About 50 Sevikas led by Miss Sofia Somji and Miss Kisan Dhumatkar of the Hindustani Seva Dal, etc. had posted themselves at the main entrance of the Corporation Hall.

Just a few minutes before the 'Flag' resolution came up, all the Sevikas walked into the hall with three or four national flags in their hands. This was a signal for demonstrations from the gallery.

FLAG AND PRESIDENT.

President Mr. Boman-Behram, was considerably perturbed by the sight of the national flag. He directed one of the clerks to ask the sevikas either to go or to put the flags down when Sjt. Nariman said: Nobody dare remove these ladies from here. That will lead to serious consequences. I give timely warning.

President: I don't object to ladies staying in the Hall, but they must put their flags down.

Sjt. Nariman: Why should they? The national flag of India shall never be put down in that fashion. We are not ashamed of the Union Jack that flies on this office all the year round.

President insisted that the flags must be taken down.

NARIMAN TAKES THE FLAG.

Mr. Nariman then took the flag from one of the Sevikas and sat with it in his place resting the flag on the table. He was followed by Messrs. Kanji Master and Mulraj Karsondas, other two corporators. There was a wild response from the public gallery. The President got excited and shouted a warning that if the spectators in the gallery made noise he would get the gallery cleared off.

C. I. D. AND "SHAME, SHAME."

This was followed by another interesting incident. A C. I. D. officer was sitting inside the Hall watching the proceedings. Mr. M. N. Talpade asked the President whether a C. I. D. was allowed at the meeting of the Corporation. There was an uproarious noise of "shame, shame" and the man walked out.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Corporation then proceeded with the business and passed a motion accepting Government's proposal that the President of the Corporation be styled as "Mayor" and the Act should be so amended.

Then followed the adjourned debate on the flag resolution. Mr. Soarees contended that the resolution was out of order since there was nothing like a national flag of India in existence. In the midst of hostile demonstrations the speaker resumed his seat.

Dr. Viegas: I rise to a point of order.

President: What is your point of order?

WHAT'S A FLAG?

Dr. Viegas: Dr. Soarees is absolutely wrong. (Laughter).

Dr. Colaba did not know what the national flag was. What was a flag after all, he asked. Did it add to the efficiency of the Corporation?

Mr. Nariman: Does Union Jack add to the efficiency?

Dr. Colaco: It does. (Cries of "Shame").

Dr. Colaco wanted only municipal flag and no other flag.

PROCRASTIINATION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved that the matter should be adjourned till the constitutional issue was finally decided by the Round Table Conference.

President treated Mr. Tairsee's motion as a motion for adjournment of the debate and wanted to put it at once to vote.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that the motion could only be an amendment to the resolution, since a condition was attached to the adjournment.

President ruled otherwise and put the adjournment motion to vote. It was pressed to a division where it was carried by 49 to 27 votes.

DOCTOR AND TODDY.

The Corporation then resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. S. P. Mehta's motion rescinding the Corporation's resolution prohibiting tapping of toddy trees on municipal lands.

DARBHOLKAR'S SWADESHI.

Sir Vasantrao did not understand why toddy which according to him was a Swadeshi article should be objected to.

Mr. Shivdas Chansy opposed the resolution. It was a shame, he said that when their sisters were standing in front of toddy shops to picket, there should be some corporators who would like to make a little money out of toddy.

MUSLIM OPPOSITION.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji opposed the resolution. The Corporation, he submitted, had often supported the policy of complete prohibition. Was it not a shame that a crore of rupees should be wasted every year on intoxicants in the city of Bombay? Most of that money came from the pockets of the poor.

At this stage closure was moved and accepted. Dr. Mehta who rose to make a reply was hooted down by Corporators who did not want to listen to him. There were insistent hostile demonstrations from the gallery.

Mr. H. P. Mody got annoyed at the noise and demanded that the gallery must be at once cleared.

Mr. Nariman protested against the attitude of Mr. Mody.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia's amendment referring the matter to the Public Health Committee was lost.

DEFEAT OF TODDY.

The original proposition of Dr. Mehta was taken to a division where it was defeated by only two votes. The ban on tapping toddy trees on Municipal land remains as it is.

HOISTING THE FLAG.

When the discussion was going on in the Hall, the Sevikas went to the terrace just above the porties and hoisted the National Flag on the flag post amid cheers from the crowds. Flag remained flying till the Sevikas left the Corporation Hall.

'ALL-KATHIAWAR LEADERS' RESOLVE TO FIGHT TO FINISH

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, July 13.

Leaders from all parts of Kathiawad assembled here to consider the Morvi situation. They had a lengthy discussion in private, and passed the following resolution:—

That this meeting of representatives of all parts of Kathiawad convened for the purpose of considering the serious situation arising out of the Morvi Satyagraha, and taking all proper measures for meeting it, unanimously comes to the decision that it will be in fitness of things for this meeting to make one further attempt to arrive at a settlement, honourable to both sides, of the struggle before this issue, which is being fought to-day by the Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal in Morvi, is made into an all-Kathiawad one. This meeting, therefore, resolves to help in the creation of proper atmosphere to this end. This meeting is further of opinion that the final decision ought to be arrived at in the present sessions of the meeting. The meeting, therefore, appoints a committee with complete power, to decide an honourable settlement of the Satyagraha fight. It recommends the Committee should be in session till the issue of peace or war is decided. It will help in the effort to arrive at an honourable settlement to both sides; but in the event of failure of all efforts the Committee will arrange for carrying on the struggle, will appoint a War Council to collect funds, recruit volunteers, and will take all measures to carry on the struggle on the approved Satyagrah lines on behalf of people of the whole of Kathiawad.

The meeting, in a second resolution, condemned cruel and inhuman treatment of Morvi police towards peaceful Satyagrahi volunteers and congratulated volunteers who have undergone sufferings at the hands of Morvi police.

MATHERAN RY. TRAGEDY.

Inquest On Death Of Mr. Desai

Mr. A. C. Desai, Manager and Engineer in Chief of Matheran Light Railway who met with an accident on 13th June last near a curve on the railway, succumbed to his injuries in the K. E. M. Hospital.

It would be recalled that an accident occurred to the motor rail conveying the Maharani of Rajpipla and her suite on the Matheran railway on the morning of the 13th instant. The Maharani, the heir-apparent and her secretary escaped with a severe jostling, but Mr. Desai and the engine driver received serious injuries. Mr. Desai's condition being found serious he was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday morning when the jury returned a verdict of death by septacaemia following a compound fracture of the right leg. The jury held that it was a case of accident, for which no one could be held responsible.

HARIBHAU JOSHI GRANTED BAIL

Deposit Of Rs. 10,000 Demanded

BOMBAY HIGH COURT DECISION

Sjt. Hari Moreshwar Joshi, the Secretary of the Chirner defence Committee was ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 10,000 by the Bombay High Court on Monday.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee granted the bail on condition that the petitioner should not take part in any political activities pending his trial before the First Class City Magistrate of Alibag.

Sjt. Joshi was arrested at Pen on July 6 for an alleged seditious speach which he delivered at Panvel on May 10 last and an application for bail filed by him before the Magistrate of Alibag was rejected.

The petitioner thereupon approached the Bombay High Court and applied for bail on the ground that if he was kept in police custody it would be impossible for him to give proper instructions and arrange for his defence.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who appeared for the petitioner complained that the speech in question was not correctly reported in the complaint. If the petitioner was not granted bail it would be impossible for him to summon some of the members from the audience as witnesses.

NO QUESTION OF ABSCONDING.

Counsel also contended that the petitioner was a satyagrahi and there was no question of his absconding. But for the truce the petitioner would not have even thought of defending himself.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, opposed the bail application.

Their Lordships ordered Sjt Joshi to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 10,000 with two sureties.

COLABA ROAD TRAGEDY.

European Woman Charged With Rash Driving

Mrs. Dorothy White, a European woman, was charged before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday morning, with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing the death of Framroze Rustomji Madon, a Parsi on Friday last. Mr. H.B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

The evidence showed that the deceased Madon was walking along Colaba Road on Friday in company of a friend. A motor lorry full of soldiers was coming from the opposite direction and Madon stepped aside hearing the horn of the lorry. The accused, who was driving a two-seater car tried to overtake the lorry, and in doing so knocked down Madon. Madon was immediately removed to the G.T. Hospital where he died soon after his admission, death being due to the fracture of the skull.

After recording the evidence of three witnesses, the Magistrate adjourned the case till 15th inst.

A Hand-To-Hand Fight With Police.

RUSH ON INSPECTOR WAGLE WITH KNIFE

A carefully laid plan for housebreaking was foiled by the timely arrival of Inspector Wagle of Bombay C.I.D., in a lane near Sonapur, Bombay, early on Monday morning. The dastardly outrage on two Christian residents of Shivlal Mansions at Bellasis Road, on Thursday last in which both the victims were stabbed by the burglars, kept the C.I.D. busy to trace the culprits. Inspector Wagle having received information that the same persons were to go in for their housebreaking incursion at Sonapur kept a night-vigil which was rewarded at about 5 a.m. on Monday. When Ali Mohmed Bachu and Mohmed Ibrahim were arrested after a hand-to-hand struggle with the police officer and his constables. One of the burglars, it is alleged, rushed on Inspector Wagle with a clasp knife, but the was tripped off and quickly arrested.

Both the accused were placed before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala on Monday morning by Inspector Wagle and remanded to police custody for a fortnight.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 9 A.M. on the 12th idem and left there at 2-30 P.M. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 A.M. on Friday, the 17th instant.

The s.s. "Maloja" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 A.M. the same day.

Raw Cotton Situation

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF EUROPE PRECARIOUS.

Messrs. Langley And Co.'s Views.

Bombay, July 13.

The Hoover halo is losing a little of its lustre. We described the offer of a moratorium as a magnanimous anticipation of the inevitable and subsequent events have led us to doubt only the necessity for the adjective. When a great creditor nation, having for years sternly refused to consider any adjustment of War Debts, suddenly proposes a moratorium, one may well look for a reason beyond that broad love for humanity so characteristic of the politicians of great nations. As we remarked a fortnight ago, the saving of a link at one end of the War Debt payments chain saved repercussions at the other end but how weak was the German link is only now being fully revealed. The financial state of Europe is not only acute but precarious. Germany is in the throes of a political crisis arising from the introduction of political issues to an already acute financial position. The Bank of England recently only saved Austria from something approaching complete collapse by granting an interim advance pending the floatation of an international loan on her behalf. Spain, although not concerned directly with war payments has crises both political and financial. Russia has neither money nor credit in the accepted sense and merely barters exports for imports. Even America faces an immense budget deficit, quite apart from her sacrifice of loan interest, and Britain, the most heavily taxed country in the world, balanced her budget by drawing on reserves.

WORLD HOPING FOR A RECOVERY

Meanwhile, the cotton story is simply told. From the low point on the 9th June prices advanced two cents to the peaks of the 26th June and 3rd July or 1-1/4 cents from the point where intelligent anticipation of better things became reality in the Hoover announcefent. From those peak points prices have since declined approximately a cent, so that half the complete advance has been lost and almost all of the advance since the actual date of the moratorium proposals. A reaction was due, for, as we commented last week, markets were left in the air, with shorts covered and no very visible sign of fresh buying by consumers of actual cotton, but during the decline there were influences affecting prices which rather disturb one's confidence in describing the reaction as nothing more than a healthy shake out of weak longs. Wall Street led the reactionary feeling and Wall Street weakness was, in our opinion, the direct reflection of the acute financial position in Europe. The world is hoping for a trade revival, but of all things obvious the most obvious is the fact that the financial stability of individual nations is the very foundation upon which is built the whole structure of international trade. Should a real settlement be reached, the second step towards consolidated recovery will have been achieved—we still quite definitely place the offer of a moratorium as the first. Until however the financial position in Europe improves, the outlook is precarious.

A midweek break of 40 points followed the publication of the acreage report, but we think the fact that may be the market had hoped for a larger reduction had relatively little to do with the extent of the decline. Reports of beneficial rains happened to coincide with the issue of the acreage figure and attracted attention to the possibility of an addition to a supply already much more than adequate. Even more important, in our opinion, was the report that the Co-operatives sold heavily. In our report of the 29th June we suggested that their next caprice might be to unload on a rise part of the holding to which they have been so affectionately attached for so long a period. We hoped that the obvious inconsistency of such a policy in face of the sacrifice made by the U. S. Government in the cause of reconstruction might have been a restraining influence but apparently it was not so. If crop reports continue favourable they might unload further. One never knows what will be the next move in a policy which has had disastrous results on the market right from its inception.

PURCHASES ADVISABLE

Looking ahead, the most obvious thought is that cotton operations must be opportunist as, with so many major uncertainties in the outlook nothing is less desirable than a dogmatic view held obstinately. The decline may go further and then the imperative necessity for constructive action in Europe together with the near approach of the critical growing period of the American crop suggests the advisability of purchases for moderate profits.

DEPRECIATED SILVER CURRENCY WILL NOT ALLOW TRADE RECOVERY

Expansion Of Credit Needed

The "Monthly Letter" of the Royal Bank of Canada contains an article well worth reading on what it calls "one of the most important discoveries which has ever been made by the statistician." Mr Carl Snyder, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, we are told, has for the last ten years been accumulating data in reference to the production of leading agricultural and mineral products and finds that it has been much more regular than economists have been accustomed to believe. Wheat and wool, for instance, have shown a rate of increase approximately the same as that of population and the lines of Mr. Snyder's charts for copper, tin, and zinc approximate a steady increase of 8 per cent a year over a long period. "Where," the writer asks, "are the business cycles which have stimulated rapid increase of production for a few years and where are the depressions which have cut down production by 15 or 20 per cent? The curves give but little encouragement to the theory of the business cycle." The charts, in fact, are described as "constituting a challange to many of our most basic ideas concerning economic development."

The conclusion arrived at is that there is a mathematical relationship between the volume of production and credit, on the one hand, and the price level on the other. When the volume of credit is increased more rapidly than production, the writer says, prices rise; when production increases more rapidly than the volume of credit prices fall; but neither process, unless carried to extremes, as in 1920-1 and 1930-1, has a noticeable influence upon the total volume of world production. It is clearly the writer considers, within the power of the great central banks, through appropriate interest rates and open market policies, to control within reasonable limits too rapid increases in the volume of credit and also to prevent contraction of the normal growth of credit, "which is the basis of the present world tragedy." For countries operating on a gold basis the responsibility for the price level, the writer adds, lies almost entirely with the central monetary authorities of the United States, Great Britain, and France, which hold about 75 per cent of the monetary gold stocks of the world and influence the bulk of the liquid capital.

The charts are based upon American statistics, which are more complete than those of any other country, but we hardly think British manufacturers will find much encouragement in them. The cotton trade has had considerable assistance from the banks, apart from their financing of mill boom sales, but it is still greatly depressed, and there does not appear to be any practicable way in which Eastern growers of agricultural products or countries which have a depreciated silver currency can be put in a position to buy more Lancashire cloth. The iron and steel, shipbuilding, and coal trades have difficulty arising from similar causes, but those responsible do not appear to accept the view that an expansion of credit is the one thing needed.—"Manchester Guardian."

STOP PRESS

NIMBKAR'S TRANSFER APPLICATION DISMISSED.

ALLAHABAD, July 13.

In the Allahabad High Court Mr. Justice Banerjee after reading Mr. Yorke's explanation in connection with the application for transfer of case submitted by Mr. Nimbkar and after hearing Mr. Pandit, defence counsel, and Mr. Kemp, Crown counsel, dismissed the application.—A. P.

PATNA BOMB OUTRAGE CASE.

PATNA, July 13.

Police have obtained another remand in the Patna Bomb Outrage Case until July 21 on the ground that investigation is not complete. Bhagat Singh, one of the men arrested in this connection, has been granted bail of Rs. 1,000.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1931.

A FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEM.

The Report of the Congress Select Committee on Financial Obligations between India and Great Britain, that is published to-day, is a remarkable document of first rate political importance. The Select Committee was appointed in pursuance of a Resolution of the Karachi Congress which provided for the appointment of a "Committee of experts to carry out a scrutiny into the financial transactions of the East India Company and the British Government in India and the so-called Public debt of India and to report on the obligations which should in future be borne by India or England." The Committee was composed of Mr D. N. Bahadurji, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and Mr. J. C. Kumarappa. The Committee's Report, which extends to about 80 pages, is unanimous. But Mr. Kumarappa adds two Notes elaborating certain points discussed in the Report; and it is announced that a supplementary volume containing an elaborated annexture of Prof. K T. Shah to the Report is in the press and will be released for publication in a few days. We have published elsewhere the authorised summary of the Report, and the busiest reader will do well to study at least that summary.

The so-called National Debt of India at present is no less than 1100 crores of rupees. But it is National only in the sense that the Indian nation has had to bear the burden. Else, in creating or accepting the vast portion of the debt the nation's representatives had absolutely no voice The debt was imposed upon India by Britain, though a very large part of it was incurred in the interest of Britain or in a manner that should have fixed the responsibility for the debt far more on Britain than on India. Several British authors have themselves borne testimony to this fact. Seventy years ago Sir George Wingate wrote in his book "Our Financial Relations with India": "The Indian Debt has really been incurred by the Government of this country; and how, then, can we possibly shake ourselves free of Indian liabilities? Good faith and justice alike hold Great Britain accountable for the obligations incurred by the Indian Government just the same as for the obligations contracted by the Imperial Government. Every million added to the debt of British India is a million added to the debt of Great Britain." After pointing out the thriftlessness with which the Indian debt was piled up and an unconscionably high rate of interest was paid on the debt, the author said: "By this thriftless policy our national obligations cost us half a million a year more than they might have done, and every day's persistence in such a suicidal course is running up a heavier score for the day of the final reckoning." And the Congress Committee rightly observes that "the day of reckoning has arrived."

The Committee goes into the origin of each big item of the public debt and feels satisfied that the particular debt was incurred solely or almost exclusively in the interests of Britain, it sets down that debt as being fit to be taken over by the British. Thus the cost of several external wars or expeditions is rightly debited against Britain. The Committee quotes in support of its view the following remarks of Sir George Wingate: "Most of our Asiatic wars beyond the limits of our Empire have been carried on by means of the military and monetary resources of the Government of India, though the objects of these wars were in some instances purely British and in others but remotely connected with the interests of India." The Committee also contends that Britain should pay £40 millions, the cost of the Indian "Mutiny" of 1857 on the ground that the "Mutiny" was due to the acknowledged mismanagement and misgovernment of India by those who were in charge of it; and in support of the view is cited a letter of the Secretary of State for India dated 8th August 1672. The Committee also claims back the so-called War Gifts of India to Britain to the tune of 169 crores. Space does not permit the specification of all the other claims made against Britain or the grounds on which the claims are made. Suffice it to say, that the Committee, after thoroughly discussing the nature of each important part of the Indian debt, comes to the conclusion that out of the Public Debt of 11,00 crores Britain should take out at least 729 crores. Considering that the Committee refrained from pressing any claims with regard to the heavy losses on account of Government's ruinous Exchange and Currency policy and with regard to reckless expenditure in many cases, it seems to have erred, where it has, on the side of under estimation in making its claims against Britain. In conclusion the Committee hopes that Britain will be at least as just towards India as she has been towards Ireland in respect of the division of financial liabilities. "The only possibilities of progress for India," says the Report, "are the application of the national revenues to national purposes and it is only by reducing the national expenditure on the civil and military administration of the country to suit its own requirements and freeing India from the liabilities for the public debts not incurred in her interests, that saving can be effected which would be applicable to the advancement of India." We have not the least doubt that once the principle is accepted that any part of the present Indian debt should be imposed upon that party in whose interests it was incurred or, in short, the principle that the beneficiary must pay, any other impartial tribunal will substantially endorse the findings of the Congress Committee. The Committee has been as just as it has been thorough in its work. It remains to be seen, however, how long Britain will continue to repudiate the debts which in fairness she should have acknowledged long ago.

A HARROWNING TALE.

On Saturday last Mr. Setal Sahai, who has studied the agrarian situation of the United Provinces, explained at length to a Bombay audience the methods indulged in by the Taluqdars in collecting revenue and the curious absence of any reproof on the part of local officials when excesses committed by this 'gentry' are brought to its notice. He instanced cases where there is even an alliance between Government's forces of 'Law and Order' and the Taluqdars' men in exacting revenue from the starving peasants. Recently remission was granted by Government, under certain conditions, but as it was, on an average, only two annas in the rupee, it is no wonder the acute agricultural distress in the Provinces shows no signs of abatement. Mr. Setal Sahai pointed out that the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee "had challenged the U. P. Government times without number to come forward with their statement as regards the capacity of the tenant to pay at the present time," but the Government have not yet published such a statement nor are they agreeable to an inquiry.

On the contrary, a section of U. P. officialdom evidently believes that the Gandhi-Irwin agreement must not be considered an impediment to the policy of waging an offensive against the Congress. A number of Congressmen have taken the trouble to visit areas in the Provinces where the agricultural discontent is acute and the plight of the tenant rendered harder by the methods of collecting revenue by the Taluqdar. Harrowing tales reach us of forced entry into villages and harsh treatment of tenants. The "Times of India" in a leading article on the agrarian situation in the U. P. has its usual fling at Congressmen and indulges in an apologetic commentary on the antiquated land revenue system. These conditions, it says, "are historic, dating from before the British 'Raj'". But it choses to forget that the Taluqdar is not pre-British. He is the creation of British convenience. And what a sad and illuminating commentary it is on the efficiency of the British "Trustees" that their apologist should have to remark: "Government when they order suspensions or remissions of land revenue cannot be sure that the landlord passes on to the tenant his rightful share in the benefits."

If this is admittedly the case, how can Congressmen be blamed for pointing out this grievous state of affairs and protesting against the excesses on the part of some Taluqdars and the manner in which officialdom has, in certain places in the United Provinces, applied Section 144 and Section 107 to curb the expression of popular resentment? Mahatma Gandhi has in a recent issue of "Young India" referred to glaring breaches of the Delhi Pact by some U. P. officials. This question and the manner in which the starved and helpless peasants in the U. P. are being subjected to coercion will, we are sure, form a subject of discussion between him and the Viceroy. But when the head of the U. P. Government is, according to the "Times of India," "a man ideally equipped with knowledge, experience and ability," how is it that he is content merely with transfers of officers when their conduct comes under the inconvenient searchlight of public criticism and how is it that he is not found making personal investigations by coming down in the plains when the agriculturists whom he loves are in notorious difficulty? If he thinks, on advice he receives on salubrious Naini Tal heights, that suppression of legitimate Congress activity will draw a smoke-screen over the methods of revenue collection in the territory under his charge, he is grievously mistaken.

Trifles

"It is a virtue to be a debtor in these days," says a financial expert. According to him debtors are considered more as victims of chance than of choice and public sympathy is extended to them. I possess the virtue of indebtedness in abundance, but the only sympathy which I experience in abundance is lip-sympathy which is not even of the lip-stick variety!

* * * * *

I am a victim of chance and not of choice. My losses are mainly due to my taking chances in the market and the Turf, where I merely went in for a sporting chance! Like my hero Micawber with whom I have many traits in common, I expected that something would turn up. I was not completely disappointed.

* * * * *

A cycle of losses, a stream of warrants and creditors in quick succession turned up and the last category are still turning up. In my absence—I always make it a point of being not at home—they complain to my landlord that my "dharsan" has become more scarce than that of Mahatma Gandhi, in which remark my landlord also joins!

* * * * *

The first charge on my deficit budget is the debenture-holders who have secured 'ex-parte' decrees against me. In this connection, I should state that more by choice than by chance I had boycotted the law courts long before the first Non-Co-operation movement was launched. But both by choice and by chance I avoid the high ways which are usually infested with creditors and take to bye-ways where I meet my comrades of the All-India Debtors' Conference who pester me with their views of debt repudiation in case of absence of an eternal moratorium!

* * * * *

I usually consider my borrowings in the nature of a public debt. At least with my creditors, I deal with the problem only in that aspect. The high bank rate, the tightness of the money market, fall in pices of commodities which I usually quote are often used against me.

* * * * *

One of my creditors suggested a way out of my impasse—rather out of his impasse. He asked me to hand over my salary straightway to him and that he would give me weekly pocket money and liquidate my debts gradually. I have promised to do so many a time and recently I understood that the promissory note which I executed three months before my first promise was about to become time barred.

* * * * *

You may think that what I say is mere bravado. Certainly not. It is not every body who can borrow and it is not every body who can be a successful debtor. You can better understand me and the truth of my statements, if you compare my romance of public debt with the report of the Congress Select Committee on Indian debts which is published elsewhere.

* * * * *

While I have a joy ride with my borrowings, the Government of India is playing the role of a beast of burden. War with China was declared by Britain and India had to pay damages. India had to foot the bill for three Burmese wars and accruing deficits in the land of pagodas. But Sir Charles Innes wanted, I hear, to knock down the estate at rock-bottom price at the R. T. C. auction. India gave "gifts" to Britain during the war which were again debited to India's books. I challenge in all seriousness how Sir George Schuster is a better financier than me.

* * * * *

I am reminded of Mr. Bottomley's phrase, "Oh for a business Government," I wish the Government of India had something like a policy even in the madness of borrowing. I might not have earned, but I claim to have used every pie of my borrowed money with maximum utility. I borrowed like a beggar but spent like a Pasha! I never borrowed like the Government of India that I might be fleeced. Though the bourgeoise may condemn me for my Bohemian ways, I have perpetrated no crime except effecting a little transfer of property at the most. Before concluding, I shall be ungrateful to myself if I do not publicly thank my "purse-proud" comrades in helping me in my little mission. Beggar that I am, I am not poor in thanks.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN THE NEW INDIA.

A DISCUSSION IN LONDON —

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

The sensible statement of Mahatma Gandhi that "India has no need for any other religion but her own," seems to have stirred some missionaries in England very deeply. It has given occasion to a discussion on "The Place of Christian Missions in the New India" by the East India Association, held in London recently. A paper was read by the Revd. W. Paton, Secretary of the International Missionary Council, which is reported to have won the warm commendation of the Right Hon. Sastri and Lord Lamington. Mr. Paton, it would appear, spoke on the right of missionary freedom and explained what he thought this freedom should be. His paper was subjected to detailed criticism, and among those who took part in the discussion were Bishop E. Palmer, formerly Bishop of Bombay and now Assistant Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. Sastri, Lord Lothian and Canon Stacy Waddy of the S. P. G. Mission.

THE CLAIMS OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

Bishop Palmer claimed the right of Christians to proselytize without let or hindrance though this may cause the deepest hatred. He further claimed that "no man had the liberty to practise the Christian faith who had not the liberty to propagate it." He was not sure that the Hindus would tolerate this if they had the power. One is glad to know that Bishop Palmer has such broad and generous views on tolerance. One however wonders whether he would be as tolerant of other views if he had the power. The intolerance and cruelty of Torotemada and Cortes against the Moors, Jews, Red Indians and heretics are unparalleled in the history of any other religion. This paved the way for the commercial ruin of Spain and Portugal and led to the establishment of the Inquisition which lasted for centuries. Intolerance in general in Europe retarded progress and civilization, caused the upheaval of kingdoms and empires, and the religious wars which destroyed fifty million souls. The Protestants were no better when they came into power. Till very recently, no Catholic could hold office in England and Scotland and the bitterness and hatred between these two sects were long and stubborn. Even now they have not settled down to that sweet reasonableness as we know from the recent quarrel between the Roman Catholic Archbishop and the Protestant Bishop of Liverpool. In Spain, till the other day, the Protestants were not allowed to profess their creed openly and not very long ago a woman there was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for reading the Bible! In Italy Catholics alone claim the right to educate children and Ireland is showing signs of an alarming intolerance against every thing which is not Catholic. Things are no better in Canada at present.

WHAT BROUGHT ON TOLERANCE

Lord Lothian, who is reported to have urged Indian and British students of politics to study the history of the growth of toleration in Europe, the especial essence of the idea of tolerance which, he said, was one of the great creative foundation of modern civilization, might have reminded his hearers that this toleration which he seems to think so much of was won by Freethinkers and heretics, who suffered bitterly at the hands of Christians who would have none of their liberal views. Men like George Jacob Holylake, W. Foote, C. Bradlaugh, Tindal Thomas Hobbes, William and Thomas Woolaston, Thomas Chubb, to name but a few, all went to prison because they met such intolerance and bigotry in England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. As regards the toleration, which Lord Lothian admired, not a Bishop or Clergymen has contributed anything to it; on the contrary, they were ever ready to appeal to the authorities to suppress anything which was contrary to their beliefs and views. The Blasphemy Law is still on the Statute Book in England,—a country that boasts of great liberty. The policeman must still protect religion and there are still serious penalties, of a social nature on religious opinions. If the Church in England had its own free hand in the matter it is probable that heretics would not be allowed to express their views. It is refreshing to hear such people talk of toleration; let us hope that they sincerely mean it.

THE BEST OF RELIGIONS

In reply to Mr. Sastri, Canon Stacy Waddy protested that the missionaries did not come to India because they thought the Indians were savages or semi-savages. They come here not because "the people were so bad, but because they were so good that they deserve the best." This was evidently a sop for Cerberas that will not take any intelligent Indian in. If the people are already good why then disturb their faith and habits of thought? Canon Stacy Waddy thought that the Indians should have the best which suggests that Christianity is the best religion. Are the efforts of the Missionaries here so successful and so full of "good things" that one cannot help seeing it? We know that in order to induce people to come into the fold the missionaries are obliged to resort to humanitarian work such as medical relief, which, till very recently, many of them never cared to do. Such activities are no doubt good and are very much appreciated.

(Continued on page 8.)

BOURGEOIS BETRAYAL BEGINS IN RUSSIA.

—:0:—

WHEN WILL THEY HANG COMRADE STALIN?

(BY 'CHRONICLER.')

The recent "Reuter" message which reports Comrade Josef Stalin's new policy in pursuance, it would appear, of the now famous Five-Years' Plan, ought to produce violent symptoms of 'delirium tremens' in all honest-to-goodness followers of Communism outside Russia.

TO HELL WITH .....

The message, of course, will be universally discredited in the ranks of the ignorant faithful and poor "Reuter," and not the Soviet Dictator, would be mixed up in the lusty symphony of "To hell with .....". The summary of M. Stalin's address would be promptly described as a fabrication and forgery of the Guardist or bourgeois imperialist propaganda and its origin traced to the Machiavellian personality of that renegade, Comrade Kautsky. Many feverish 'theses' must, no doubt, be in the process of promulgation which should expose this ignoble plot to cheat the world-proletariat of its triumphal revolution, should trace the history of the sabotage movement sedulously fostered by that traitor and hireling of the Second International that fallen archangel, M. N. Roy and his thrice-damned agents, and should demonstrate, in the epic style so familiar to us (even Comrade Saklatvala is not above the bourgeois lyricism which he yokes with his polemic,) that Stalin could never swerve from the fundamental line of policy so immutably defined and accepted in its entirety by all puristic adherents of the correct Marxist ideology. The 'finis' to such theses is not your bourgeois 'finis operis' but the revolutionary "Death to traitors" (the traitors, in the present case, are Josef Stalin and his colleagues).

HANG STALIN.

For the rest of us, Josef Stalin himself has always appeared as the symbol of bourgeois betrayal which is now being carried to its logical end. It began with the operations of the Ancos and Amtorg and the fruitful flirtations with the imperialist nations. Comrade Stalin lowered the flag of revolution the moment he offered to pay off war-debts and other liabilities in consideration of certain facilities in trade resumption with some of the notoriously capitalist countries like America. And now he puts the finishing touch to the scandalous betrayal by offering to co-operate with the 'industrial bourgeois intelligentsia' which means, in effect, a triumph for the traitor Kautsky. All the Soviet gods and devils blaze in the "treacherous light" as the revolutionary artist, the incomparable Shapurji Saklatwala might say. Surely Gandhi can cite a better record than this.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Strange Way

With regard to the de-capitation of the rebels, photographs of whose near appeared in the press a few dis ago, the Government of Burma has issued a resolution which strongly disapproves of such action wherefor Captain Lane and Mr. tevenson are responsible but insiders punishment unnecessa as their action was only an err of judgment, they both being young officers." Brutal and barbous as the episode of decapitation was, we have not the least dee to be vindictive towards the two unfortunate officers. But the error of judgment was grievous and it is a dangerous principle of British justice that no punishment is called for in a case of error of judgment, however serious the error may be. And what shall we say of the sense of fairness of the Government which, its desire to extenuate the "error judgment," tries to allocate the ame by saying: "Actually a Burese Inspector of Police suggest decapitation for the purpose identification, whereto the five officers agreed with grave diste, leaving the decapitation work to be done by the Civil Police"? How very honourable and courageous this method of pointing at less subordinates!

Just Resentment.

As was to be expected the French demand that Germa should cease constructing her "pocket" battleships and rence the scheme of a Customs Un with Austria has been characterised in the German Press as "ckmail of the worst kind." The uening Cabinet has informed boBritain and America that it wou rather resign than accept the rench proposal, which is humiliating to German national self-rest. The Cabinet is practically in continuous session since Saturday noon and its immediate task is prevention of a panicky run the Reichsbank. Evidently as O.S. has been sent to the Fede Reserve Board in America. resident Hoover announces th the American Government h no power over the Board and does not attempt to influence If the Board does supply suffi credits to the Reichsbank a purely business operation, been two financial bodies. Francannot protest that the Amer Government was behind the re.

The Way Out.

It is officially announced in don that the British Govern has invited the representativ the French, Italian, Japanese, gian and German Governmen the meeting of financial exs who will consider the measu necessary to give effect to the suspension plan of President H er. This, then, is a meeting of signatories of the Young Plan, although America is not a signa to the agreement arrived at cording to the Young Plan, has also been invited to the m ing to be held in London on day next. The Italian and British Governments have alre intimated that they will not mand the instalment in pay of reparations due from Germa on Wednesday and other sig tories to the Young Plan are pected to follow suit. Will Fra choose to take a different attitud The probability is that in spite her dislike of the plan to ma Germany's position easier, she w see the practical wisdom of joini the other Creditor Powers at le in not demanding the instalme due on Wednesday.

Research In Yoga.

It is very gratifying to note th scientific research in Yoga is b coming fairly popular both in In dia and abroad. The excellent r search work that has been ma during the last few years by Swar Kuvalayanand in his Institu known as Kaivalyadhama at Lona vala is now becoming supplemen ed by Shri Yogendra who is know to have founded several Yoga In stitutes in India and Americ While the work of Swami Kuva layanand is being chronicled the monthly magazine "Yog Mimansa," Shri Yogendra has un dertaken to publish the result of his wide experience and re search in a series of 12 books o Yoga with special reference t Yogic processes of healing an physical culture. The second vo lume of the series, entitled "Yog Personal Hygiene", was publishe a few days ago; and the first vo lume, being a History of Practice Yoga is announced to be awaitin publication. "Yoga Personal Hy giene" is an excellent book of it kind and is thoroughly scientific i its treatment and practical i its scope (pages 300, price Rs. 10 P.O. Box 481, Bombay). It ex plains and recommends the bes methods, including Yogic method of maintaining perfect health an vigour and promoting longevit and rejuvenation. The author' recommendations have the meri of being based on thorough know ledge both of the Yoga system an his study of up-to-date Western health literature.

MUSLIM CLAIMS BECOME NATIONAL DEMAND

"No Power On Earth Can Reject Or Ignore It."

ADULT FRANCHISE, THE POOR MAN'S CHARTER

Azad-Ansari Statement On Working Committee's Resolution

The following statement has been issued by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. M.A. Ansari:—

Ever since the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, efforts have been persistently made to settle the communal problem. How these efforts proved inconclusive and how, in spite of the intervention and valuable assistance of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, they were finally wrecked at Simla, leaving Nationalist Muslims, who care infinitely more for their community than for Separate Electorate to put forward their scheme, at once effective and practical, for the protection of Muslim rights—these are facts too recent to require elaborate reinteration. Our immediate concern here is to record our deep sense of gratification at the fact that the Working Committee of the Congress having formally interested itself in the communal problem has arrived at a unanimous decision based on the Nationalist Muslim proposals. The Working Committee's resolution embodying the proposals speaks for itself.

But, we propose to deal with a few of the salient aspects of the solution specially from the point of view of Muslim requirements.

The Congress has once more pledged its word of honour as regards the Frontier Province and Baluchistan which are to enjoy the same form of government and administration as other Provinces.

ADULT SUFFRAGE GUARANTEED.

The Congress concedes to Sind its separate identity as a Province, with a proviso which we willingly accept. For, we feel confident that Sind will be able to bear the burden of its administration.

The Congress has relterated its commitment as regards Adult Suffrage. But, while standing by Adult Suffrage, it has removed misapprehensions by giving the additional undertaking that no franchise shall be acceptable to it unless it reflects in the electoral roll the proportion in the population of every community. We welcome this stand, because in our opinion, Adult Suffrage alone can serve as the basis of any constitution acceptable to Muslims. For, the protection of their interests and their progress in the future alike depend on Adult Franchise more than on any other constitutional guarantees and safeguards. It ensures the position of Muslims, that is theirs in the N.W.F. Province, Sind, Bengal and the Punjab. Their majority specially in Bengal and the Punjab has been safeguarded as nothing else can safeguard it. For, we refuse to believe that Muslims who, on the admission of communalist as well as Nationalist Muslims are alive to their interests and the necessity for protecting them will themselves fail to protect their own rights when they are given the power to do.

The Congress decision to stand by Adult Suffrage has given the poor Muslim his democratic right. With a restricted franchise and imperfect organisation, Muslims have succeeded in protecting their rights in local Boards and the Punjab. Adult Suffrage which will remove their present handicaps, due to poverty and educational backwardness, is bound to streng then their position still further.

And this for two reasons. In the first place, weightage would automatically lose whatever utility it had with the disappearance of the official block. In the second place, it would have gravely jeopardised the position of Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal. We need hardly say that we cannot sacrifice Muslim majority to a system of all but useless weightage in Provinces where Muslims are in a minority.

As regards the demand for Muslim representation in the Central Legislature in proportion of 33 per cent., any guarantee is impracticable by reason of Indian States joining the Federation.

The question of Residuary Powers is a purely constitutional question having a bearing on Indian States as much as on British India.

The Congress has accepted the principle that in the future constitution the residuary powers shall vest in the federating Units. We do not ignore the proviso; for, it is, as a matter of fact, our conviction that the principle of vesting residuary powers in the Provinces is to the best interests of India.

WHAT MUSLIMS HAVE GAINED.

A careful study of the Working Committee Resolution in the context both of the Nationalist Muslim scheme and of the demands formulated by the Muslim Conference at Delhi, will clearly show that the Mussalmans have secured the substance of their demand. They have not been condemned to a position of Statutory minority in Bengal and the Punjab as contemplated by the offer of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference.

And they have been saved from the poison of Separate Electorate which, producing as it cannot but produce grave inter-communal friction in and outside Councils, so far from promoting the interests of Mussalmans would create a situation positively harmful to Muslims and other minorities.

CALL TO MUSLIM COMMUNITY.

What is of the utmost significance is that the Muslim demand has now the official backing of the Indian National Congress, which means that the Indian Nation has adopted it as its own, and, therefore, no power on earth can reject or ignore it. We have no doubt as to the response that the Congress would justifiably expect from our community.

A future Constitution of India, incorporating these points guarantees to Muslims their rights and an honourable share in its working commensurate with their traditions, their position in, and consequent duties towards the common motherland of all Indians. The choice before them is clear. On the one hand they have the freedom of their country and the interests of their community; on the other Separate Electorate. We appeal to their sense of patriotism as Indians as well as Muslims to choose rightly.

Congress & Solution Of Communal Problem

MR. CHAGLA SATISFIED.

"I am very glad that the Working Committee of the Congress has at last come out into the open and decided to back Joint Electorates. Henceforward let us hope that Joint Electorates will be as much a plank in the Congress platform as any other important question that the Congress has taken up", declared Mr. M. C. Chagla in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative giving his opinion on the momentous decision of the Congress Working Committee placing before the country its new formula for communal settlement.

EVENTFUL DECISION.

Mr. Chagla added, "We have already wasted too much time in trying to arrive at a formula, and the world outside very often felt that the Congress was not very particular whether the basis of electorates in the future Constitution was Joint or Separate Electorates. But now as the eventful decision has been taken the Nationalist Muslims expect the Congress to stand by them, to fight with them and to help them both in creating a strong public opinion and also in securing this demand from the British Government at the Round Table Conference."

RESERVATION IS FUTILE.

Commenting on some of the points of the solution of the Working Committee Mr. Chagla said, "As regards the other points of the solution suggested by the Working Committee I must frankly confess that I am not very much enamoured of the proposal with regard to the reservation of seats. Reservation without weightage is both pointless and futile. It merely perpetuates a distinctly communal feature without any practical gain or advantage. What is the value of Reservation without weightage to the Hindu minority of four per cent. in the North-West Frontier Province or to the Muslim minority of 11 per cent. per cent in Bihar? I rather wish that Reservation had been done away with altogether. Then at least the minorities would not have been marked out as artificially potected and thus the object of enfy and jealousy of the majority community.

"I do not know how far the solution of the Punjab problem will meet with general Muslim approval. The demand so far had been that the Muslim majority there should be satisfactorily safeguarded. The Nehru Report offered a solution by advocating Adult Suffrage without any reservation for any community. The Working Committee solution reserves the Sikh seats which are 11 per cent. of the population. Therefore, the Muslims will have to get their majority as best as they can from the remaining 89 per cent."

"LET US BURY THE HATCHET."

Despite these remarks Mr. Chagla concluded his statement with an optimistic note. He said, "but if this solution can unite the national forces among the Hindus, the Muslims and the Sikhs and create a strong public opinion in favour of a final settlement of the communal problem, and for burying the hatchet for good and for all I for one will certainly support it."

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

BARDOLI PEASANTS HARASSED

Chothai Notices Throughout The Taluka

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 11.

The peasants of Bardoli Taluka were busy in sowing seeds in their fields as it rained after the delay of many days. As many of the farmers had lost their crop in the last fight they put their hearts and soul in making their attempt fruitful. In the midst of this busy atmosphere many farmers received Chothai notices from the Government. After the notices were served came a shower of threats of confiscation.

The farmers of the Villages Varad, Timberva, Akoti; Sankali: Khoj and Pardi have received Chothai notices.

The land-revenue of some of the peasants has been suspended. Others have paid up as much as they could and still the Government desires to get more revenue from the farmers.

Mr. Ismail Desai (Deputy Dist. Superintendent of Police): the Mamlatdar of Bardoli; the Foujdar; Mr. Sitaram; a head constable about 20 policemen. Mr. Jehangir a police patel; Vethias and Talaties went to the village Varad; surrounded the houses of different farmers; and told them that their property would be confiscated and obliged the peasants mentioned below to pay up land-revenue

	Rs.
Sjt. Rambhai Jivanji	555
Sjt. Bavabhai Dullabhbhai	30
Sjt. Manchhabhai Gonsaibhai	400
Sjt. Chhitabhai Bhikabhai	206
Total	1427

Two other peasants are obliged to pay a rupee each as notice-fee. The patel; the talati, and vethias are still wandering in the village in order to recover the remaining land-revenue

JAPTI IN BHAMAIYA DIVISION.

Circle Inspector Mr. Manchharam and Talati went to the village Bhamaiya. As they entered a house of a farmer they said "If you will not pay up land-revenue we shall confiscate your property and fine you." Each peasant was summoned five times or six times and thus they recovered Rs. 700. Land-revenue of three peasants has been suspended. From the village Bhamaiya the party went to the village Mori and recovered Rs. 400 as land-revenue. Rs. 200 has been recovered from the village Kantali.

CONFISCATION IN VADOLI.

The Mamlatdar went to Vadoli, a village in Sarbhon division. Having entered a house of one farmer he asked for the key of the safe (a large wooden box) in which money was thought to be kept. In order to save his household materials the peasant paid up land-revenue by borrowing money from a neighbour.

All the people know that the peasants of the villages like Akoti and others have suffered a great loss in the last fight. And still they are served with notices. The peasants are stictly observing truce-terms.

"OUTRAGING MODESTY OF A WOMAN"

Nadiad Doctor's Appeal Against Conviction

The appeal filed by Dr. Balubhai Bhat, a Municipal Councillor of Nadiad, against his conviction and sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the charge of outraging the modesty of Dr. Miss Ahilyabai Samant attached to the Nadiad Municipal Female Hospital, was heard in the Bombay High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, represented the appelant while Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government pleader, conducted the crown case.

THE CHARGES.

Mr. Desai arguing the case on behalf of the appelant said that the complaint arose out of an incident which occurred on the night of December 7 last. The accused was charged with two offences. The first was under Section 366 (abduction) and the second under Section 354 (outraging the modesty of a woman). The Sessions Judge gave the accused the benefit of doubt in respect of the first charge and acquitted him, while on the second charge the accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

On the day in question the accused Dr. Bhat was called to attend on a woman to a place about 3 miles outside Nadiad. The accused reached the place at about 4 o'clock in the evening and learnt that the woman was suffering from pains. But the lady declined to be examined by a male doctor and the accused after giving some sedatives to the patient returned to Nadiad. The same evening the husband of the lady came to Nadiad and left a message to the accused that the patient was suffering from very severe pains and that the accused should bring with him a lady doctor.

AT MIDNIGHT.

The accused received the message at midnight and immediately proceeded in his Baby Austin car to the Municipal Female Hospital where the complainant Miss Samant was residing. The accused sent word to her that she was required to attend on a case. Besides the accused there were two other persons in the car, namely, the servant Somji and one Hargovind. The complainant entered the car and took her seat beside the driver. The servant Somji got out of the car and the accused sat at the wheel and started the car.

Thereupon, according to the story of complainant, the man Hargovind who was sitting on the rear seat jumped out of the car. The accused drove the car to some distance and according to the complainant stopped it, put his hands round her shoulder, kissed her and touched her breast. The lady, thereupon, got out of the car and taking fright concealed herself on a tree for about 45 minutes.

SLIPPING INTO PIT.

The defence contention, he said, was that after the accused had driven the car about six furlongs outside Nadiad it met with an accident. A bullock cart struck the rear part of the car, with the result that the car got slightly out of its course and the Baby Austin slipped into a pit. It was at this stage that the accused put his hands at the back of the shoulders of the lady, whereupon the lady got out and disappeared.

Counsel contended that the complainant had no reason to fear that the accused would pursue his evil intentions because as soon as the complainant remarked "Oh doctor you ought to have some sense" the accused became civil. He contended that the suggestions made by the complainant were a pure invention.

The case will be resumed to-day.

MAHADEV DESAI'S EFFORTS CROWNED WITH SUCCESS

(Continued from page 1)

cketing of Jamnagar port goods, if necessary, are contemplated by this Committee.

SATYAGRAHI PERSUADED TO GIVE UP RESOLVE

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN CAMP, July 13.

Kathiawad Leaders who are assembled here to consider the situation in Morvi sent this noon a deputation consisting of Sjts. Talaksi, Doshi, Venilal Buch and other two gentlemen to Bhavnagar to request Sjt. Atmaram Prabhashanker Bhatta, who was to go to Jamnagar to offer Satyagraha not to go to Jamnagar. After a great deal of persuasion he was brought round and he consented to suspend his programme for two months and see the result of the working of the Boycott Committee.

BOMBAY SHARE-BROKER DONE TO DEATH

Pathare Turns King's Witness

JAGTAP STANDS TRIAL AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 11.

The case in which Mr. Madhavrao Bhikaji Jagtap and Mr. Pandharinath Moreshwar Pathare stood charged under Section 302 of the I. P. C. for having murdered Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi near the Parsik-Tunnel came up for hearing before Mr. W. N. Bakhtyar, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, at Thana, on Wednesday last.

ACCUSED TURNS KING'S WITNESS.

At the outset, Mr. Yeraodekar, Police Prosecutor stated that Pandharinath Pathare, accused No. 2 was willing to make a full and true disclosure to the whole circumstances within his knowledge relative to the offence and requested the Court that he may be granted a pardon. The Court granted conditional pardon. Thereafter, Pathare was examined as a witness in the case.

KNEW JAGTAP FOR 4 YEARS.

The witness knew accused Jagtap for the last four or five years and had seen deceased Dharamsi with the accused once or twice. Accused and Dharamsi were not on good terms due to the dispute between accused and his brothers in which the deceased was helping the accused's brothers.

ROPE AND CARPET.

Four or five days before the disappearance of Dharamsi accused had gone to witness' residence at Mazagaon and had said that Dharamsi should be done away with. Witness had purchased a rope on Monday at the instance of the accused and had also taken a carpet from his house. Both the carpet and the rope were kept in the car. On Friday, accused went the witness' place in the afternoon and took him in his car to Borivli. At Borivli, witness sat in the Baby Austin car to which was attached another car, Buick in which sat accused. They then proceeded to Bombay. The Buick car was left for repairs in a shop near West End Cinema and then they went to the Share Bazaar in search of Dharamsi. Nazar Dharamsi was seen coming out of the office of Jagjiwan who was a share-broker having his office in Dalal Street.

APPOINTMENT AT PEARSE

The accused gave an appointment to him at 5 p.m. in the Pearse Hotel. Then both witness and accused went to the Moor Repairing Shop, accused got into the repaired Buick car with a Parsee Mechanic and witness into the Baby Austin. They then went to Rao Bahadur Desai's place where the Baby Austin car was garaged and after having taken back the mechanic to the shop they both proceeded to the Pearse Hotel where they found Dharamsi already waiting for them. Then after going to various places they went after 8 p.m. to the Vianelli restaurant at Chaupatti. At about 10-30 or 11 p.m. they left the place and went as far as the Parsik hill near Mumbra. They went up the hill near the Bungalow. On the way the deceased and accused were quarrelling for a long time.

DHARAMSI'S BODY ROLLED UP IN DICKY SEAT.

Then Dharamsi got out of the car to answer a call of nature. The accused also alighted from the car and gave a blow to Dharamsi who immediately fell down. Then the accused sat upon his chest, caught hold of his throat which he held for 10 or 15 minutes. Witness was then asked to take the rope out of the car with which accused tied Dharamsi's neck while witness tied hands. The deceased was then lying still. His body was then rolled in a carpet which they were carrying and then it was thrown into the dicky seat, the cover of which was then put down. Then they went back to Kandivli which they reached at 2 a.m. where they slept and about 5-30 a.m. they went to Borivli and stopped near the level-crossing.

THREW IT INTO VALLEY.

Accused then went to his house and returned with some money. They then went to Bombay took some petrol and started on a long journey. They went via Panvel and Poona to Mahableshwar where they proceeded as far as two miles on the road to Pratapagad. They were stopped till sunset and then took the carpet bundle out of the car and threw it into a valley. Then they went to Mahad and made a halt at Kapoli where they stayed for the night. The next morning they started and reached Panvel at 8-30 a.m. where they took petrol and started for Thana.

The cross-examination of the witness was declined.

C.I.D. INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined was Mr. Henry John Dyer, Inspector, of the Bombay C. I. D. who stated that on May 27 he was asked to make inquiries about a missing man. He sent for several persons one of whom was Mr. Jagjivan who handed over to him some packets of letters and a packet containing locks of hair. Mr. Jagjivan had also produced him one Miss St. John, a firm actress whom the accused had married. He then went to Borivli with the accused to the latter's house where accused made a statement. On midnight of May 28 he handed over the accused to the custody of the D. S. P., Bandra.

HOW THE BODY WAS TRACED.

Next morning witness along with accused and some others went to Mahableshwar where accused pointed out to witness a bundle lying in the valley about 40 feet below the road level. It was recovered with assistance of Sub-Inspector, of Police, Mahableshwar and on opening the same, a body in a highly decomposed state was found. The skeleton was in order except for the skull and a few bones. The body was brought to Bandra on May 30 and on May 31 as a result of a conversation with accused witness arrested Pathare.

The Sub-Inspector of Police, Mahableshwar and Mr. Jagjivan Ujmasi were the next witnesses examined.

There was no cross-examination.

On Thursday about ten witnesses were examined by prosecution and case was adjourned till Monday.

OLD LADY WHO WAS GIVEN A LIFT

First witness examined to-day was an old Parsee lady who deposed that in the month of May she was staying at Khandala. On 23 May she had gone to Tata Power House and while returning she met accused's car at 10-30 a.m. coming from Bombay in which there was another passenger besides the accused. As she was feeling tired she asked these on the car whether they would give her a lift as far as her house. They asked her to sit in the car by their side and took her to her house. She identified the accused and Pathare, the approver as being the passengers in the car.

DRINKS AT VIANELLI.

Mr. Karmali Mahomed, the manager of Devji Kanji and Co., dealers in furniture was examined. He had gone to Vianelli Restaurant on 22-5-31 at 10 p.m. with his friend Mr. Bhagwat when he met Nazar Dharamsi two of his friends who were having drinks. Nazar insisted on witness' having drink and hence they all sat round a table and had drinks. As Nazar was drunk witness asked him how he was going back to Kandivli. Nazar then pointed out to the accused and said he was going in accused's car. Witness then left the restaurant at about 10 or 10-30 p.m. Then he learnt after three days that Nazar was missing. Thereupon he voluntarily went to the Police and made his statement. Witness identified accused and Pathare as the two persons who were with Nazar.

Sayyad Ibrahim, Police constable, who was on motor duty at Shirwal stand in Bhor State on May 23 took down in his diary Y 9387 as the number of the car which came from Poona and passed by him at 2-5 p.m. towards Wai.

Mahadeo Raghoo, Police Constable who was on duty at Panvel on May 23 deposed that a car No. Y 9387 passed at 8-52 a.m. from Bombay to Poona.

Three more witnesses were examined and the Court rose for the day. The accused is defended by Messrs. M. M. Karbhari, Shavaksha Panthaky, G. G. Pradhan and Nalawla.

"GOODWILL" MOVEMENT SPREADS.

Conciliation Committee For Poona.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 11.

A large number of well-known citizens met in the Municipal Hall this evening on the invitation of the President, Poona City Municipality to form a "Citizen's Conciliation Committee." All the communities including Europeans were represented. The striking feature being the presence of Mr. Boman Behram, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarjee and Mr. M. I. David. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided.

Rao Bahadur Hanmanth Ram Ramnath the President of Poona City Municipality explained the object of the meeting and moved the resolution forming the Conciliation Committee to bring about mutual goodwill between all the communities.

Mr. David while supporting the resolution expressed the hope that the Hon. Secretaries of Poona Committee would keep in touch with the Bombay Committee so that there may be interchange of ideas.

Mr. Boman Behram said that he was a lover of peace and it was his desire to see peace throughout India.

He then traced the history of the Committee formed during the Hindu-Muslim riot and its proud achievements, but expressed that it was a temporary measure and was of the opinion that the time for a permanent one had come.

Mr. Kamat who also supported the resolution put one or two questions to Mr. David regarding the scope of the Committee's activities.

Mr. David in reply made it plain that it was not intended to introduce political discussions in these committees and in answer to Mr. Kamat stated that the Committee would entirely deal with the communal problem. The economic and political questions concerning the Englishman and Indian could be taken up by the Welfare of India League which is another feature of the goodwill movement.

The names of the members of the Executive Committee were proposed by Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur. The following Executive Committee was appointed:—

Messrs. Hanmanth Ram Ramnath, K. G., M. N. Mehta, L. R. Gokhale, Gadgil, Nawab Mir Ahmedali Khan, Abdus Subhan, Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, Padamjee F. Chinoy, Creswell and Ketkar.

Mr. Cresswell moved the third resolution which asked the appointment of Messrs. L. R. Gokhale, Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, F. Chinoy and himself as secretaries. It was seconded and passed unanimously.

Mr. Kelkar in his closing speech said that though ill-feelings between the different communities did not exist in Poona still it was better to have such bodies so that the necessity might not be felt at the eleventh hour. Further he was of the opinion that the relation of the Conciliation Committee to that of the Welfare of India League was that of the Minorities Committee to the R. T. C.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

829-Mile Non-Stop Run In A Chevrolet Car.

Friday morning saw the finish of a remarkable non-stop run performed in a standard model Chevrolet touring car in Bangalore. The feat was undertaken by Mr. G. C. Manning, Service Representative of General Motors India Ltd. The run started from Bangalore at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday morning in the presence of officials and press representatives. The car covered a total distance of 829 miles which carried it through Mysore, Ootacamund, Coimbatore, Salem and Madras and back again to Bangalore at 9-25 a.m., i.e., exactly 22 hours and 55 minutes after the start. The car stood up splendidly in spite of the exacting condition of the roads and averaged a speed of a little over 36 miles per hour.

NAUJUVAN BHARAT SABHA

New Plan Of Action

(From A Correspondent.)

A general meeting of the Bombay Naujuvan Bharat Sabha was held in Girgaum on Sunday at 9 p.m. with Mr. Abdul Majid Hakim in the chair.

Important matters regarding the present situation in the country were discussed. As the need for the reorganisation of the Sabha was keenly felt to carry on the struggle for independence, a committee consisting of seven members was appointed to draw up a plan of action. The Committee consists of the following: A. M. Hakim, U. G. Puthli, Jamiat Singh, N. T. Dalal, Gajendranath Sharma, Talpade, Koppiker.

SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

July 13.

Nippon, Magusson, Gothenburg.
Tanere, Otson, Gothenburg.
Elysea, Henderson, Liverpool.
Jalajyoti, Owens, Rangoon.
Aungban, Campbell, Rangoon.
Gogra, Charkson Rangoon.
Garmula, Manu, Rangoon.
Nawab, Palmer, Rangoon.
Nirvana, Smith, Calcutta.
Bahadur, McLean, Calcutta.
Tevere Pavlo, Trieste.
Sturmfels, Hepers, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

July 13.

Tevere, Pavlo, Kobe.

July 14.

Mundra, Williamson, London.
Genoa, Bongamino, Genoa.
Silveredon, Miller, Karachi.
Sonmenfels, Hinricks, Karachi.

LOADING.

July 13.

Steamer Nippon for Hamburg.
Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Jaladuta for Rangoon.
Steamer Bahadur for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalayeera for Rangoon.
Steamer Pundit for Calcutta.
Steamer Nawab for Calcutta.

S.S. Nippon:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Nippon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Elysia:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Elysia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S.S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N Coy.'s steamer Jalajyoti, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Aungbar:—The B. S. O. S. & D. Coy.'s steamer Aungbar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S.S. Gogra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gogra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Garmula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Garmula, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Nawab:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Nawab, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Nirvana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Nirvana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Bahadur:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Bahadur arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Tevere:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Tevere, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 104 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Kobe, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Mundra:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Mundra, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Genoa:—The M. Italiana mail steamer Genoa, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 13.

S.S. Macedonia for London:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo; 500 cwts. groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mill Ltd.; 3 bales animals skin, H. Habibulla & Co.; 500 cwts. myrabollum, P. Mathradas & Co.

For Marseilles:—7,045 cwts. groundnut, E. Virji & Co.; 1,000 cwts. groundnut seed, 200 cwts. turmeric, M. Bhuta & Co.

S.S. Mundra for London:—2,822 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—14 bales wool raw, S. Kessarmal; 150 bales wool raw, V. Oomersey; 29 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 14 bales wool raw, S. Gambhirchand; 500 bales wool raw, M. Nissim; 41 bales wool raw, M. Balia; 215 bales wool raw, W. Latham & Co.; 4,000 cwts. groundnut cakes, Sassi Bros.; 40 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas; 75 bales cotton fly, Bombay Waste Mfg. Co.; 150 bales cotton thread waste, M. Narottamdas & Co.; 100 bales cotton thread waste, A. L. Zaveri; 50 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste, Bombay Waste Mfg. Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, E. Manji & Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 740 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—140 cwts. castor oil, A. Hargovindas & Co.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, E. Manji & Co.; 50 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 210 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester:—73 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha.

S.S. India for Genoa:—1,000 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw, E. Manji & Co.

For Bourgas:—6 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co., Ltd.

For Varna:—15 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co., Ltd.

For Farmgurta:—7 bales cotton yarn, David Mills Co., Ltd.

S.S. Sturenfels for Hamburg:—10 bales cotton fly, M. Narottamdas & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, E. Manji & Co.; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 10 bales animal skin, M. M. & Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 6,000 cwts. groundnut, H. V. Oomerbhoy.

Sor Horestan:—100 bales jute rags, B. Mahasukhram & Co.

For Rostardam:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 3,000 cwts. groundnuts, H. V. Oomerbhoy;

S.S. Kasama for Dunkirk:— 55 bales cotton raw, E. Manji & Co.

Sor Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, E. Manji & Co.

For Hull:—2,000 cwts. castor seed, R. Ratilal & Co.; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, L. Dreyfus & Co.

S.S. Genova for Genoa:—165 bales cotton raw, Kalindia Cotton Co.

S.S. Arqun Maru for Kobe:—284 bales cotton raw, N. Fatehally; 200 bales cotton raw, Nissbo Co.; 300 bales cotton raw; H. Nensey & Co.; 446 bales cotton raw, M. Amersey & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw, Breul & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 227 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.

For Shanghai: 400 bales cotton raw, V. Morarji; 500 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, O. Suleman & Co.

For Osaka:—1,500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,500 bales cotton raw, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 13.

S.S. Jalabala from Calcutta Agents S. S. N. Co.:—537 ton coal; 87 bales h. cloth; 50 bales b. twill.

From Tuticorin:—62 bags cardamoms; 28 bags oorid husg dust; 100 bales cotton.

From Cochin:—10 b'dle mats.

S.S. Shwedagon from Rangoon, Agents I. E. P. Co.:—5,32,125 galls. kerosene oil; 5,30,349 galls. petrol; 900 cks. lub oil; 10,000 dms. empty drums; 986 cases candles.

S.S. Goalpara from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—32,241 bags rice; 129 pieces teak squaries; 227 pcs. teak sleepers; 341 pcs. teak parts; 52,662 pcs. teak scandlings; 22 bags cutch; 140 rars. pig head; 50 cases matches.

From Colombo:—50 cases fruits; 262 cks. tollow.

S.S. Jaladuta from Moulmein, Agents, S. S. N. Co.:—11,315 pcs. teak scantlings; 1,020 pcs. teak planks; 354 pcs. teak posts; 53,104 bags rice; 1,221 bags paddy.

From Rangoon:—7,622 bags rice.

From Rasmin:—18,451 bags rice.

S.S. Bamora from Mohurcrap, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—268 b'dle wool; 37 cases raism; 47 cases attara; 45 cases linseed; 14 cases skins.

From Bushire:—30 bags attari; 114 bags almond kirmals; 20 bags p. seed; 65 bales cotton; 137 bags gum traquenu.

From B'Abbas:—51 bags raisim; 31 bags almonds; 206 bales cotton.

From Jask:—300 bags matooto.

From Muscat:—31 b'dle fish; 547 bags dates; 221 bags sardine.

From Gwadar:—203 b'dle mats.

From Posni:—100 b'dle mats.

From Karachi:—11,573 bags wheat; 200 bales cotton; 50 bags sowa seeds; 128 bags dry fruits; 34 bags kishmish; 131 bags wheat flour; 51 bags jira; 232 bags gram; 27 bags gram flour; 32 bags rice.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 13.

Khandeish	32	bales
Central India	328	bales
Berar	430	bales
Dhollera	58	bales
N.-W Provinces	198	bales
Rajputana	238	bales
Sind-Punjab	200	bales
Broach	1	bale.
Compta-Dharwar	2,549	bales
Westerns-Northerns	362	bales
Egyptians	159	bales
East Africans	50	bales
Cotton	4,605	bales
Wheat	23,156	cwts
Linseed	4,433	cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	58	cwts
Gingellyseeds	441	cwts
Poppyseeds	110	cwts
Groundnuts	12,247	cwts
Castorseeds	6,133	cwts
Rice	2,386	cwts
Myrabollams	725	cwts
Mowraseeds	6	cwts
Gram	1,025	cwts
Joowar	5,458	cwts
Barley	670	cwts
Bajree	1,127	cwts
Coal	293	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 13.

Castorseeds, Delivery September; Opening Rs. 34|8; Highest Rs. 34|9|6; Lowest Rs. 34|3|6; Closing Rs. 34|5|6.

Groundnut seeds, Delivery August; Opening Rs. 33|3; Lowest Rs. 30|0|6; Closing Rs. 33|2-.

Bezwada Foreign Cloth Dealers Sign Pledge.

ALLEGED BREACH OF DELHI PACT.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE DEMANDS DISSOLUTION OF ASSOCIATION.

(From Our Correspondent).

BEZWADA, July 8.

In consequence of the vigorous and intense foreign cloth picketing operations, conducted by male as well as female volunteers in spite of the unbearable scorching sun during the recent summer, the foreign cloth merchants assembled together, decided to abstain from placing further indents for foreign cloth and framed certain rules and regulations, forming themselves into an Association. Almost all foreign cloth-dealers joined it, and signed on the pledge, which is as under:—

"Any merchant, who commits infringement of the rules, shall be imposed a fine ranging from Rs. 25 to 150, half of which goes to the Association, while the other half shall be given as a present to the merchant who detects it."

The merchants ought to be congratulated for their splendid achievement in spite of the adverse circumstances and discouraging odds.

NOTICE ISSUED BY DIST. MAGISTRATE.

It seems that the District Magistrate issued notice to the merchants' Association stating therein that the rules framed by it are calculated to commit a regular breach of the sentiments expressed (as per Clause 7 in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact) and that it should be dissolved instantaneously.

The Merchants' Association in its special meeting convened to consider the said notice, passed a number of resolutions justifying itself. But, however, thinking it better to seek legal advice from eminent lawyers of the Madras High Court, the merchants sent a petition to the District Magistrate to the effect that they should be allowed a space of 15 days at the expiry of which the final decision will be conveyed. Accordingly, the District Magistrate complied with their request but instructed the merchants not to impose any fines and to suspend their activity during these 15 days. Great sensation prevails among the merchants community and the final decision of the Association is anxiously awaited.

Several letters were addressed by the Secretary, Town Congress Committee, to the Sub-Collector to return the property, belonging to the Town Congress Committee, which was confiscated during the Civil Disobedience campaign but they have proved of no avail.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 13.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July s. 3/11 14d. down 5/8d.
Oct. s. 4/2d. down 1/2d.
Dec. s. 4/4 1/8d. down 1/2d.

Chicago Wheat:
July Dol. 52-3/8 down 1/8.
Sept. Dol. 53-3/8 down 5/8.
Dec. Dol. 57-3/4 down 5/8.
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 2,750,000 quaters.

London Linseed:—
July £9-2-6 unchanged.
Market quiet.

Argentine Linseed:—
Sept. 12.55 up 3.
Oct. 12.71.

London Linseed Oil:—
July/Aug. sh. 17/1-1/2 down 3d.
Sept./Dec. sh. 17/3 down 1-1/2d.
Market quiet.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—
Prices declined on favourable weather in the North-West, lower outside markets and on liquidation. Closed easy.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 13.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1920-30
Receipts to date 11-7-31	8549000	3823000
Receipts Yesterday 11-7-31	2000	4000
Exports to date 11-7-31	6747000	6734000
Stock at Ports 10-7-31	2718000	1160000
Stock Interior Towns 10-7-31	854000	620000
Stock Liverpool 10-7-31	959000	831000
Visible Supply 10-7-31	5513000	3162000
Quantity in Sight 10-7-31	13047000	13870000
Quantity out of Sight 10-7-31	10602000	12476000

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

EX. GODOWN, BOMBAY

Bombay, July 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 386 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 34 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 10 per ton.

Dharwar Mahila Vidyalaya.

"CLOSED DUE TO PUBLIC APATHY."

FOUNDER'S TEARFUL TALE

Mr. N. N. Kumbhakonam, the Secretary of the Mahila Vidyalaya, Dharwar, writes:—

"I regret to state that the Karnatak Mahila Vidyalaya has to be closed, at least temporarily.

The Vidyalaya, in whatever aspect it might have stood before the public during the course of the last 10 years, was primarily one man's institution and when that one man's resources dried up, the institution ceased to exist. It was never a wish of that man to make the Vidyalaya a one man's institution. He wanted to make it a public institution in the fullest sense of the term. He is sorry to submit he failed to do it. It might be he was an organiser and proved to be incapable of enlisting the sympathies of the public, for the cause he undertook, or it might be that he was rather ahead of his times in advocating such a cause and failed to realise the inability of the public to respond to his appeal. Whatever the cause the Vidydalaya had not had the fortune to get adequate support from the public of Karnatak. Other causes apart, this has been the one main cause that primarily led to its closure.

FOUNDED IN 1920.

It was in 1920, that the Vidyalaya was established. I had just emerged from the University. I was, as all fresh University graduates are, an idealist. Various activities suggested themselves to me. The one that appealed to me most was service in the cause of female education in the matter of which Karnatak then was, as it is even now, hopelessly backward. Soon the Vidyalaya was established.

The expenses for the first 7 or 8 months were met from my private purse. After that, the institution began attracting the sympathies of the public, although monetary help was very meagre. I plodded on for two more years, at the end of which period I handed the institution to the care of the Government Body formed by the donors and sympathisers of the institution. The Governing Body fortunately got the late Dr. R. H. Shirahatti to help them in the capacity of the Chairman. During the period of 1923-25 the institution had to suffer from various disabilities and public apathy. But I held fast to my determination to conduct the institution, come what may. In 1923, a hostel was attached to the Vidyalaya, the difference between the income and expenditure of the insitution was made good, as usual from my private purse.

WHAT SHOOL BECAME IN 1926.

In 1926, the late Diwan Bahadur S. K. Rodda became the Chairman of the Governing Body. His dynamic personality gave a tremendous impetus to the activities of the Vidyalaya. The courses of study still now and the conduct of the Vidyalaya were framed on the lines of the National Educational Institutions. In 1926, the Vidyalaya assumed the aspect of a secondary school for girls. The fifth, sixth and seventh standards of the High School were opened. Over and above this, the institution, as of old, continued to give to girls as well as ladies instruction in music, embroidery, crochet work, and various other branches specially serviceable to women. The Vidyalaya had also primary classes attached to it. The first four standards of the high-school were not opened, as such a step, it was thought, would cause unnecessary rupture between the Government A. V. School and the Vidyalaya. The High School standards were recognised by the University and the Department. A vast vista of progress in all directions presented itself before the institution, when, as fate would have it, the able hand of Diwan Bahadur Rodda was snatched away by death.

Mr. K. G. Gunjikar, retired Huzur Deputy Collector, stepped into the shoes of the late Divan Bahadur. Mr. Gunjikar specially felt, as he feels even now for the backward condition of the female education in Karnatak. Soon it became a passion with him to see that the institution was given an unshakable basis. He approached one and all, in Dharwar and outside, with an appeal for help. There was response, though not adequate. But before it could be translated into actual help, private circumstances forced Mr. Gunjikar to seek service and to the great loss of the Vidyalaya, he left Dharwar for Ramdurg as the Karbhari of that State.

"SACRIFICE OF Rs. 5,000."

The institution was never on a sound financial basis. By this time the sacrifice born by my purse had amounted to about 5,000 rupees. I, however, was determined to hold on. But it was a vain effort. Even the meagre help that so long flowed from the public died up. By the end of 1929, the institution again showed a loss of Rs. 1,000. I made this good by borowing a loan on my personal security.

At last my personal resources also were tried up. The public too well knows the prosperity of a landholder in these days, and especially during the present year. The public will not, therefore, find it very difficult to understand when I submit that it was impossible for me to hold on. I appealed to the members of the Governing Body to seek the avenues of public help. I appealed to them to subscribe their own mite so as to enable me to pull on for one or two years at least. They readily responded. But even their quota was insufficient to make both ends meet. Some more help from public was necessary. It did not come forth, and the institution therefore had to be closed.

It is needless to say how broken-hearted I feel by taking the above step. But intense as my grief is, my very heart comes up and chokes me when I think how much it would grieve my beloved wife in Heaven, who played no small part in helping me to keep the Vidyalaya on its legs. What can I do but take consolation in the wiscom of the Divine Dispenser and pray the public to pardon me for my weakness.

THREE DAYS TO DEMOLISH FLAG STAFF BUILDING

—:o:—

Bangalore Municipal Commissioner's Fiat

The Axe In Mysore

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 10.

The latest development in regard to the Bangalore Flag incident is that Mahatma Gandhi who was consulted in the matter, will take up the Flag question himself and correspond with the Mysore Government before asking the people to resort to direct action.

While the local congress leaders were away at Bombay to consult Mahatmaji and the other members of the Congress Working Committee in the matter, the Commissioner of the Bangalore City Municipal Council caused a notice to be served on the President, City Congress Committee directing the building erected for the flag staff to be demolished within three days of the issue of the notice. The Commissioner's notice caused deep resentment among the people, coming closely as it does on the District Magistrate's prohibitory order.

THREE MONTHS GRACE ASKED FOR.

The City Fathers however, lost no time and, convened a special meeting of the Municipal Council last night, and passed a resolution requesting the Commissioner to stay action in this behalf for a period of three months. Mr. C. N. Narasinga Rao speaking on the resolution observed that any precipitate removal of the building erected for the flag staff would cause great excitement and sorrow to the public who were already excited over the District Magistrate's lution.

The Council also passed another resolution leasing the portion of the Gandhi Sagar where the Congress has been holding its meeting for the last 2 years to the City Congress Committee at an annual rental of Rs. 6/-. Two Mohamedan members dissented from the resolution.

ATTEMPT TO BUY OFF PICKETERS?

Picketing of liquor shops is being carried on quietly and in a successful manner in the moffusil parts of the State. Liquor shops in Satanur, Kankanahalli and Kodihalli in the Bangalore District are practically empty, and the sales at these places are almost nil. At Bowringpet, Chintamani and Srinivaspur in the Kolar District, picketing of liquor shops is being carried on vigorously under the direction of Mr. Mahadeva Sastri, worker from Benares. Reports from these places say that excise contractors made tempting offers to the Congress volunteers by paying them some money and promising not to take the contract next year. But the District Congress Committee refused to be tempted and picketing is being carried on.

WARNED AGAINST GIVING ADVICE?

At Bethahalli, a village near Robertsonpet, while the villagers started to advise those who are intemperate to abstain from the drink evil, the Excise contractor followed by a Sub-inspector of Police and a sergeant, it is reported, warned them that they would be proceeded against.

THE "AXE" IN MYSORE.

The Retrenchment Committee presided over by Dewan Bahadur Rajadharmapravina K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Retired Chief Justice, is busy devising ways and means of effecting economies in expenditure owing to the crippled finances of the State. During the year 1930-31, the Government, according to the revised estimates, have been faced with a deficit of Rs. 52,00,000/-. This deficit has got to be adjusted and the Government are tackling the question of retrenchment very seriously. The number of executive Council members has been reduced from 3 to two from the beginning of this month and the post of the Secretary to Government, Law Department has been dispensed with. The post of the Superintendent of Survey has been abolished. The provision of one lakh of rupees allotted last year for economic development work is not to be found in the new year's budget and as a result, the posts of District Economic Superintendents have been abolished.

RS. 35 LAKHS ECONOMY.

The Retrenchment Committee, at its meeting held yesterday, I understand, discussed the major items of retrenchment in expenditure viz a percentage cut in salaries, which was strongly advocated by the non-officials at the last session of the Legislative Council, the question of allowances to officers, etc. No decision has yet been taken. The Retrenchment Committee, have so far succeedded, I am informed, in effecting a substantial reduction of about 35 lakhs of rupees.

FOREIGN YARN WEAVER'S PLIGHT.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Bangalore City has affected the weavers who were engaged in weaving foreign yarn, particularly those weaving silk. I am informed that every day about 10 to 30 weavers call at the City Congress office and complain to the President that silk weaving had been affected on account of picking and as a result they had to starve. About 150 weavers have, I understand, expressed their willingness to weave only hand spun yarn. The Congress Committee is devising ways and means to provide employment for these weavers.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN THE NEW INDIA.

(Continued from page 6).

and this inducement does meet with a certain amount of success. What of the spiritual gain? People who have carefully studied the question with an unprejudiced mind are of opinion that spiritually speaking the result is poor. In fact, many speak of actual deterioration of character in many converts. Some years ago the Rationalist Press Association of London instituted an inquiry on this subject, and after hearing the views of many Europeans as well as Indians, it was stated that conversion to Christianity in India was a failure.

A Daring Dacoity

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, July 11.

A daring dacoity is reported from Wagholi, a village in the Barsi Taluka. The dacoits numbering about 24 entered the house of one Sitaram Marwadi at mid-night and tried to break open the safe. The servant of the Marwadi on hearing the noise woke up, but the dacoits hammered him on his head. Sitaram's mother and son too were beaten. When the villagers who were sleeping in the adjoining Chawdi heard the cries rushed to the scene, but could not enter the house as the dacoits had taken precautions to thickly surround it with thorny tree branches. When the villagers began to remove the latter the dacoits bolted away without further attempts to break the safe. It is alleged that they had with them a gun and all of them had their faces covered.

VILE PARLE GANDHI VIDYALAYA.

The Acharya, Gandhi Vidyalaya, Godbunder Road, Vile Parle, writes:—

The Bombay Upnagar Seva Mandal (The Bombay Rashtria Kelvani Mandal) has opened the Gandhi Vidyalaya to prepare workers for the attainment of Swaraj through village work on the lines laid down by Mahatmaji. The curriculum is drawn up for four months and it is mostly in line with that of the Gujarat Vidya Pith Swaraj Vidyalaya. Intending students will be required to stay in the Vidyalaya for four months. Every student desiring admission will be required to deposit Rs. 10. Lady students also are admitted. At present the Gandhi Vidyalaya has made arrangements for free boarding and lodging for 25 students. Other requirements of the students are to be met at their own expense.

Further particulars can be had from the Acharya, as above.

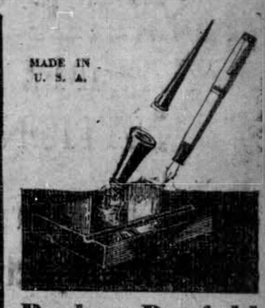
IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

Muslims Must Not Lag Behind

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 13.

The Ahrari Islam Conference dispersed late last night, after passing a number of resolutions. Muslims were asked to direct their earnest, incessant and persevering efforts for the attainment of political and economic independence and never lose sight of this goal, whatever the communal situation in the country may be, and in no way lag behind the other communities in the struggle for freedom. They were also called upon to patronise swadeshi industries and abstain from the use of foreign made article, specially cloth. The Conference condemned the repressive policy of certain provincial Governments, as breach of truce and conference declared that under the present circumstances, separate electorates must continue.



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B. C.

Horace Alexander Introduces Gandhiji To Britain.

"MAN MOST OPEN TO CONVICTION"

Mr. Horace G. Alexander, addressed a meeting at the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester, upon "Gandhi and the future of India."

Mr. Alexander spoke as one knowing Gandhi personally, having lived with him on several occasions. "I feel very inadequate to introduce Mahatma Gandhi to England," he said, "but it is a very great privilege to have an opportunity to try to do it. If he comes soon to England, as we may reasonably hope, and visits Manchester among other places, I would offer the advice to any who meet him that the first thing to avoid is to treat him as a Mahatma. He is neither demigod nor monster, and he wants us to treat him as a human being.

Gandhi was a simple, unassuming, and direct man, having none of the arts of an attractive personality and yet having something of the saint in him. With all his saintliness he was also a lawyer, quite good at splitting hairs that were real hairs.

FINE DIFFERENCES UNDERSTOOD

"He does see the meaning of fine shades of difference" Mr. Alexander explained. "At the moment, for instance, he sees all the difference in the world between a free Constitution for India with safeguards in the interest of England and such a Constitution with safeguard in the interests of India; but it may even be a very great advantage which the time comes for constitutional discussions to have as leader amongst the Indian representatives here one who sees and appreciates little constitutional niceties of that kind."

Later Gandhi was described as a man of delicate frame, poor physique, and not very wonderful intellectual power, who had had one stroke and been warned of the ill-consequences of physical or mental over-exertion, but who had in an almost miraculous way gained control over his senses and his body.

Mr. Alexander spoke of his subject's devotion to the common people his idealism, and of that singleness of simplicity which, "once he believes you are his friend, will lead him to do almost anything for you."

IRWIN-GANDHI CONVERSATIONS

Pursuing the last observation, Mr. Alexander said: "Something like a miracle has happened in those intimate talks between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin last spring, and I think we English people ought to count it as a wonderful providence that there was a man representing us in India at that moment great enough to reach across the gulf to that great-souled man on the other side. I am glad to believe that the new Viceroy has something of the same spirit as Lord Irwin."

Mr. Alexander said he did not think Mr. Gandhi was likely to accept any position of very high authority in a self-governing India, but his moral influence would continue to be very great. He had recently said, according to a quotation the speaker read from the "Manchester Guardian" that his supreme desire was to obtain a lasting peace if it could be had with honour and without engaging the nation in another fight involving untold suffering.

"If he comes in that spirit to this country," Mr. Alexander concluded, "it is surely up to us to meet him and to show that our faith in human nature in India is not less than his faith in the human nature of England."

Mr. Alexander said he thought virtually all Gandhi's political activities in the last ten years had been inspired mainly by the desire to improve the lot of the village people of India, who were 90 per cent of the population and among whom the occupation of hand spinning and weaving of cloths for their own use had largely died out because British and Indian machine-made goods could be procured ever more cheaply in the Indian bazars. Mr. Gandhi believed the simplest immediate method of bringing back a certain amount of prosperity to the villagers occuping the enforced idleness that was one with the conditions of their agriculture and climate, and giving them a greater sense they know that you proposed by of self-dependence, was by the introduction of hand spinning and weaving; and it did not goods he was trying to oust were foreign or Indian mill made. greatly concern him whether the "Manchester Guardian" pass-

Mr. Alexander quoted from the ages of the quarterly report recently issued by the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation, the general tone of which, he said, was such as Mr. Gandhi would warmly reciprocate. Of one paragraph he remarked that it showed that the Lancashire workers were not looking to any measures of repression to increase Lancashire's trade in India and it also indicated that India's tariff autonomy was accepted as a fact that could not be undone. When the operative spinners' report went on to suggest that the result of Mr. Gandhi's campaign would be that poor Indians would be driven to buying Indian mill-made goods at higher prices, the speaker commented that Mr. Gandhi would reply that that was not his object; it was that they should make their own cloth and be better off in doing so

GANDHI AND THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS

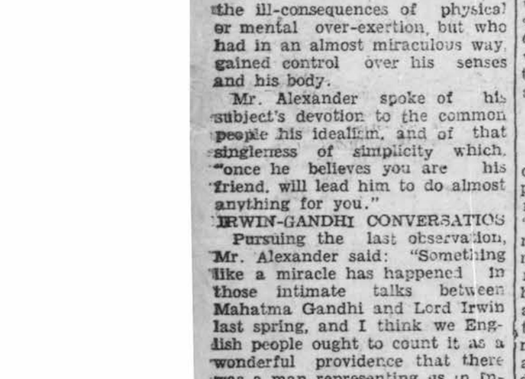
"So that, even if you could convince Mr. Gandhi of the simple truth of the Free Trade Argument," Mr. Alexander remarked, "I am not sure that you would make much difference; but what may be hoped, I think—and it is rather more than just an idle hope,—is that the rather strange and uncomfortable alliance between Gandhi and the Indian millowners may very soon come to an end. There are signs already that Gandhi realises that the Indian millowners, in supporting the boycott movement, are aiming at something very different from what he is aiming at."

Did the situation hold any hope for Lancashire? He thought it did. The strength of Lancashire's trade was increasingly in the production of higher counts (finer cloths) which hardly competed with hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, as the products of the Indian and Japanese mills did. He saw no likelihood that the Indian millowners would agree to anything that would be to the advantage of Lancashire, but he thought it quite possible to try to come to an understanding with Gandhi. He thought the boycott movement might be and could be restricted to the lower counts, and that Gandhi would be very open to consider special arrangements for the Lancashire trade regarding the higher counts.

A MAN OPEN TO CONVICTION

Gandhi was primarily concerned for the interest of India, Mr. Alexander said in concluding, but he frequently acknowledged that he owed much to his training in the West and to Western influence. Also, he detested hitting the man who was down. "Gandhi is always the friend of the poor in whatever country, and if he can get into the homes of the cotton operatives of Lancashire when he comes here this autumn and could realise the suffering and the devastation that is going on, I am convinced that he will use his utmost endeavours to find some way of easing the situation in Lancashire.

"Of all the Indian leaders he is probably the one who will be most open to conviction as to the need of trying to meet Lancashire, and also, perhaps, the only one who in the present situation in India can really persuade his fellow-countrymen to accept a policy of that kind, so that I look forward, in spite of the difficulties, not without hope, to the possibility of getting Mr. Gandhi to come here believing that when he does he will want to come to a friendly agreement on those lines."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ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE FOR BURMA.

—:o:—

"Spectator" Reiterates Its Suggestion.

When the Round Table Conference was sitting in London the "Spectator" published an article on Burma drawing attention to legitimate ambitions of the Burmese people to control their own affairs, that is to say, to be separated from India and to become a Dominion within the British Commonwealth. We expressed the hope that the British Government would forthwith summon a Conference of leading Burmans to this country when the details of the proposed constitution could be discussed. We expressed the fear that, when all eyes were on India, the claims of Burma might be overlooked.

We again urge the Government to come to grips with the situation in Burma without delay. There is great ignorance about Burma in Great Britain. We fear that many people here think of Burma as a province of India, a country populated by attractive people, with plentiful pagodas; once their knowledge ends. It may, therefore, come as a surprise to them to know that Burma is inhabited by a largely homogeneous people with very definite views as to what they want. Burma has a nationalist movement similar to the nationalist movements in other parts of the world. Its leaders are preaching a doctrine of "Burma for the Burmans," and they have doubtless copied some of the Sinn Fein methods in Ireland. The movement is frequently referred to as the Wunthanu movement, which has a meaning similar to the Gaelic words Sinn Fein. It began about 1920, as a moderate national movement, which urged constitutional reforms and a separation of Burma from India. When the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were extended to Burma in 1923, the movement was split in two, one section entered the Reformed Councils, the other section refused to do so. It fell back upon the organization of town and village societies which by degrees spread the nationalist spirit throughout the whole countryside It advocated separation from India, and wanted the country to be ruled by an executive responsible to the people. The movement was strongly Buddhist and had the characteristics of a national movement.

Till recently there were few more loyal sections of the British Empire than Burma, but it is a regrettable fact that distrust in the good faith of the British Government is growing. Although friends of Burma and the Burmans who were in London at the Round Table Conference were gratified when Burma's right to separate from India was acknowledged, they feared that through the urgency of the Indian problem, her claims would we overlooked. Many Burmans feared that if Burma were separated from India before the grant of responsible government, she would probably receive an inferior status. Consequently one section in Burma to-day is advocating her entry into the proposed Indian Federation; their object is to make clear that their entry is to be contingent upon the insertion of a clause in the proposed constitution enabling them to secede at their pleasure.

When the Burmese delegates to the Round Table Conference returned to Burma, they were faced with a difficult situation. They had no definite promise from the British Government to give to their fellow-countrymen, and they were only able to point to the resolution of the Round Table Conference that Burma should not be included in the Indian Federation. At the beginning of March no further news had been received from Great Britain of the intentions of the British Government, and the Burmese insurrection spread. The constitutional leaders decided, therefore, that something must be done, and they called an All-Parties Leaders' Conference on March 21st at Rangoon. A demand that the British Cabinet should as soon as possible consider Burma's case separately, and in a spirit similar to that in which it had considered the Indian problem as a whole, was the outcome of the conference. A telegram embodying these views was sent to the Secretary of State, but apparently no reply has been received so far.

According to sources which in the past have been friendly to British connexion, and have looked forward to the day when Burma would oe a contented and prosperous section of the British Commonwealth, controlling its own affairs, a large section of the Burmese people are now suspicious of the intentions of the British Government. They think that Great Britain does not propose to satisfy their legitimate demands, and they fear that something analogous to Crown Colony Government will be foisted upon them. The moderate elements in Burma say that the local Government is in the present insurrection, symbols of Burma's dependence on India, is only giving the Extremists further material for propaganda.

We suggest that the Burmese problem can be solved in a manner satisfactory to both the British and the Burmans. The British Government should without delay get into touch with the constitutional leaders of Burmese opinion and summon a representative gathering of Burmans to London. At the Burmese Round Table Conference the Burmans should be invited to state their views so that a constitution, which would be acceptable to the majority of their fellow countrymen could be drawn up. If such a course were followed, and if the Burmese delegates were enabled to return to their own country with a definite mandate to get into touch with the Extremists, an entirely new atmosphere would be created. The Burmese are a highly intelligent people with a high percentage of literacy. We can see no reason why they should not be granted Dominion Status with due safeguards. The Burmese problem presents no insuperable difficulties; there are no important minority problems such as there are in India, apart from the Indian immigrant minority. If the British Government acts promptly a self-governing and free Burma, enjoying Dominion Status will become one of the most contented sections of the British Commonwealth.—"Spectator."

KHOJA YOUTHS' BRAVE STAND

To Offer Open Battle To Orthodoxy

SOCIAL OSTRACISM IN RAJKOT

(From A Correspondent).

RAJKOT, July 11.

A Reform Movement among Khojas has been started at Rajkot. These reformers, the workers of the Rajkot Khoja Youth League, were summoned before the Supreme Council of the community at Wadhwan Camp, on the 7th inst. to show cause why they should not be outcasted for their "misbehaviour" reforms movement; but they did not appear before this Council, replying that as their League and the Council were parties, the Council had no right to judge their doings.

Still the Council met; many orthodox people from Bombay and other places were present at Wadhawan. Mr. Maklai and Chunara (Editor "The Ismaili") and Mr. Budhawani (Editor "The Ismaili Aftab") were also present.

The discussion went on for 3 days. The Council was hesitating to excommunicate the workers of the League, as the League has a sound force at its back, and the orthodox were pressing to take repressive steps. At last it was resolved, it is said, that the President and the Secretary of the League be outcasted. The League has not received any sort of formal orders from the Council. It is rumoured, and there is every likelihood of the rumour proving to be a fact, that an ordinance has also been issued, giving full powers to the local Councils to excommunicate any person who may be taking direct or indict interest in the activities of the League, without any hearing.

The League is strong-minded as ever. After receiving formal orders of excommunication, it is expected that the League will announce the names of their second President and Secretary, and will thus give an open fight to the Council. Moreover, the workers are thinking of convening a gathering in honour of those excommunicated, and they intend to invite some State officials and Mahomedan and Hindu leaders of Rajkot.

Having excommunicated the reformers, the Council has intentionally made the situation grave. The order of the Council is a clear proof that the Khojas are prohibited even to speak and meet freely.

RETRENCHMENT ON THE G. I. P. RY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The G. I. P. Railway administration is making a fun of the so-called retrenchment in a very mysterious way.

Apart from retrenching the staffs on the temporary high paid and surplus departments they are also laying the axe heavily on the permanent staffs. Recently about 50 to 60 stations on this Railway either have been closed down or converted into flag stations (as an economy campaign) and the staff of those stations were given the option of accepting lower posts and salary or clearing out. These unfortunates though being senior and below Rs. 80 grade have been asked greatly to sacrifice inspite of appeals, protests etc. in preference to the temporary departments. The so-called Crew system which was introduced three years back as a temporary measure is still being extended year by year although this system has completely failed on this railway.

In comparison to the work done by the staffs of other departments the staff of this department though decently paid hardly gets work to do unless it is the work of harassing the poor III class passengers.

The collection of passenger tickets which was a part of the department's duty has been taken away from it and the same has been given to the station staff as an extra burden.

Moreover in these days the passenger traffic is so poor that in very many cases only the crew staff are seen sitting in the compartments of passenger trains, between Manmad and Bhusawal which is called the centre of this system.

Looking to the efficiency of this department I find no ground except that they are retained more or less as a reserve in case of strikes. The introduction of this department costs the Railway huge sums of about Rs. 18,000 per month and yet this system is kept going on. Will the railway Retrenchment Committee and the Railway Board jointly insist on putting an end to this department? The old system of ticket examiners was cheaper and more efficient.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

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SWADESHI

SOME SELECTIONS

(By B. N. Wagle.)

Why idly seek from outward thing,
The answer inward silence brings?
Why climb, the far off hills with pain,
A nearer view of heaven to gain?
In lowliest depths of bosky dells
The hermit contemplation dwells,
Whence, piercing heaven, with screened sight,
He sees at noon the stars, whose light
Shall glory the coming night.
—WHITTIER.

The wise man avoids idle words gossip, vain argument, and self defence. He is content to appear defeated; rejoices when he is defeated, knowing that, having found and removed another error in himself, he has thereby become wiser. Blessed is he who does not strive for the last world!
—JAMES ALLEN.

Man who man would be
Must rule the empire of himself, in it
Must be supreme, establishing his throne
On vanquished will, quelling the anarchy
Of hopes and fears, being himself alone.
—SHELLY.

The best is he who of himself doth know;
Good too is he who listens to the wise;
But he who neither knows himself nor heeds
The words of others, is a useless man.
—HESIOD.

What need is there of suspicious fear, since it is in thy power to inquire what ought to be done? And if thou seest clear, go by this way content, and without turning back, but if thou dost not see clear stop and take the best advisers. But if any other things oppose thee, go on according to thy powers with due consideration, keeping to that which appears to be just. For it is best to reach this object, and if then dost fail, let thy failure be in attempting this. He who follows reason in all things is both tranquil and active at the same time, and also cheerful and collected.
MAREUS AURELIUS.

God is just; he loves his creatures as they are worthy of love, or as they resemble him. His will therefore is that every good action should be rewarded, and every evil one punished, that he who hath made a good use of his liberty, and by that means hath rendered himself in part perfect and like God, should be in part happy as he is, and the contrary.
—NICOLAS MALEBRACHE.

The qualities most useful to ourselves are, first of all, superior reason and understanding, by which we are capable of discerning the remote consequences of all our actions and of foreseeing the advantage or detriment which is likely to result from them; and secondly, self-command, by which we are enabled to abstain from present pleasure or to endure present pain, in order to obtain a greater pleasure or to avoid a greater pain in some future time. In the union of those two qualities consists the virtue of prudence, of all the virtues that which is most useful to the individual.
—ADAM SMITH.

RETRENCHMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Almost every day we read of announcements in the newspapers of balls, banquets, dinner parties and dances at the several Government Houses in India. If all these were held at the personal cost of the Provincial Governors themselves no one would grudge them the expenditure but when it is remembered that the cost of all these functions is borne by the State under the budget head "Symptuary Allowance" I believe, is it not time that attention was drawn to this avoidable waste of public money? Retrenchment in so much in the air and axe threatens to fall on salaries has the Retrenchment Committee thought of a cut in, or better a still of the abolition of the allowance in question till better times come. What a tremendous saving such a measure would effect.—Yours, etc.,
VERBUM SAP.

FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP

Europe's War On The Workless

(Continued from page 4.)

may have very serious economic and social effects.

"It is very obvious", writes "Vorfarts", "that Social Democracy will have none of this ordinance, that it will fight it and get it abolished as soon as possible."

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Financing of Unemployment in Great Britain.

For the largest class of unemployed (adult males) benefit is organised in Great Britain on a contributory basis, the employer paying 8d., the worker 7d. and the state 7½d. per week. The funds thus derived are however only sufficient to cover half the expenditure: the present debt of the fund is over £80,000,000, and this is increasing by almost £1,000,000 per week. A Royal Commission was, therefore, been appointed with a view to placing insurance on a sound basis, and this Commission has just issued its report.

THE PROPOSALS

It proposes to raise contribution to 9d. for employers, state and workers alike, for the adult male workers. For the other classes, contributions are in almost every case by 1d. for employers, 1½d. for the state and 2d. for the workers, so that the contributions for women over 21 and young men (18 to 21) would be 8d. each, for young women from 18 to 21 7d., for boys from 16 to 18 4½d. and for girls from 16 to 18 4d.

BENEFIT REDUCTION.

The Commission also proposes the following reductions of benefit: men over 21—17/—to 15/—: young men from 18 to 21, 14/- to 12/-; boys of 17 to 18, from 9- to 7/-; and boys of 16 to 17, from 6/- to 5/-. For women the changes would be as follows: women over 21, from 15/- to 13/-: from 18 to 21, from 12/- to 10/-: 17 to 18, 7/- to 6/-, whole for girls of 16 to 17, the benefit would continue to be 5/-. Various administrative changes are also proposed to prevent specific abuses.

MARRIED WOMEN.

There would further be new regulations for married women. A married woman would be entitled to benefit only if she has satisfied the statutory authorities that she has not abandoned insurable employment, and that, having regard to her industrial experience and the industrial circumstances of the district, she can reasonably expect to obtain insurable employment in the district in which she is residing.

SHORTENING OF PERIOD.

The Report also recommends a shortening of the period of benefit of 26 weeks within any one year. (At present, a worker who has paid 30 contributions in 30 successive weeks and is then continuously unemployed is qualified for insurance benefit for 74 weeks. If he continues to satisfy the 30 contributions' condition he can draw benefit without limit.)

MINORITY REPORT.

The two Labour members of the Commission have issued a Minority Report: in this Report it is agreed that proved abuses should be rectified: but the other three proposals are negatived (reduction of benefit, shortening of period of qualification, raising of contributions). The report also pronounces strongly against the provisions dealing with married women workers.

ESTIMATED SAVING.

It is estimated that the saving to the Fund which the Majority Report proposals would effect, taking as the basis an unemployment figure of 2¼ millions, would be £32,000,000 from the cuts in benefit, and £9,000,000 from the increase in contributions.

HAVE NOTS MUST PAY.

The public generally and a large section of the Press consider these proposals very drastic. The "Manchester Guardian" calls it "strong medicine, the taking of which one would like to avoid if it could be helped": it "calls for sacrifice on the part of hundreds of thousands of men and women who are very unable to bear a reduction of income."

Even before the Report had been adopted, the General Council of the British T.U.C. had declared that it would oppose to the utmost any reduction of the benefit scales. Its position is no less definite now that the proposals have appeared.

The Great Struggle In Norway.

The great lock-out in Norway has now been going on for several months without its being possible to forecast the end. About 85,000 workers of various trades are locked out. In addition to which there is a good deal of unemployment in Norway, so that more than half the 137,000 members of the Norwegian trade union centre are now out of work. The struggle is certainly the longest and biggest which Norway has ever known. It takes about 1¼ million Kronen per week to pay strike benefits to the locked-out workers, and over 14 million Kronen has already been disbursed, so that it is easy to see how great is the financial strain of the strike on the Norwegian trade union movement.

WAGE CUTS.

The employers are demanding an all round 10 per cent. wage cut, using the argument that Norway must be able to compete with foreign countries. They are also demanding the curtailment of holidays and a considerable reduction of overtime rates. The trade unions, however, demand the seven hours day with the same wages and working conditions. After negotiations with the representatives of both parties, the state conciliator made a proposal to cut wages from 7½ to 9 per cent, but this was almost unanimously rejected by the union members. The trade unions have expressed their willingness to accept similar terms to those recently formulated by the Danish conciliator as a basis for agreement for the general wage movement in Denmark.

SPLENDID MORALE.

The struggle of the Norwegian workers is carried on in very close connection with the unions of Denmark and Sweden. On June 9th a conference was held at Oslo of representatives of all three national centres to consider the situation. Similar conferences have also been held between other unions of the three Scandinavian countries. Once more the reciprocity agreements existing between the various Scandinavian craft unions have proved to be of great value; part of the necessary funds are obtained in this way, and funds are also supplied in other ways. The morale and solidarity of the locked out workers is splendid: there are practically no strike-breakers, and the Norwegian centre has every hope of issuing victorious from the conflict which has been forced upon it.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am surprised to read in your issue of Friday last that the total amount of sixty thousand rupees collected in the suburbs for giving a purse to Mahatma Gandhi is to be utilised in building a 'Seva Ashram" in the Suburbs. If this information of your "Santa Cruz" correspondent is correct then I must say that the idea of building a "Seva Ashram" in the Suburbs is not likely to find favour with the people of Suburbs for the following reasons:—

(1) The building belonging to the B. S. D. Congress Committee in Vile Parle where the Satyagraha Camp was situated is recently turned into a "Seva Ashram" and, therefore, there is no need of another such Ashram in the Suburbs.

(2) Public money should not be wasted in building "Ashrams' when thee Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and the Suburban Village Congress Committees are badly in need of funds.

My suggestions are that twenty-five thousand rupees out of the above fund should be transferred to the account of the B. S. D. Congress Committee which has rendered great financial help to the "War Council" last year and the remaining sum must be equally divided among the Suburban Village Congress Committee. This will greatly help the Congress work.—Yours, etc.
R. D. BALIWALA.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10...

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	101 10 0
Assam-Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	56 0 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd:	0 16 0
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference	0 5 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	61 10 0
Burma Corporation, Ltd.	0 3 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordinary)	0 6 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 6
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Limited	0 13 6
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	5 2 6
Hangkong and Shanghai Banking Corpi.	109 0 0
Imperial Airways, Ltd., Ordinary	0 15 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ordy.)	0 1 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Debs.	74 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	2 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1 11 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	59 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures	96 5 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	101 10 0

BALDWIN ON R. T. CONFERENCE

Failure Fraught With Danger

Mr. Baldwin, speaking at a Conservative fete at Malvern said that he adhered to his opinion that an election could not be very long delayed. "I never thought myself that a crisis was as imminent two or three days ago as many thought it. But we have been told in the House of Commons in a burst of candour by Mr. Lloyd George that an election will come when he wants. (Laughter.) If that really were the case no one would prophesy, least of all himself. (Laughter.) But I think the circumstances will be too strong.

"The Gateshead election has shaken the Government and it has shaken that portion of the Liberal party which adheres to Mr. Lloyd George. The Gateshead election is the first one in which there has been a real swing of votes in a big industrial area. The feature of the elections up to that time had been absention on the part of those who voted Labour last time rather than conversion. but I think that conversion is coming. Cheers. I think that the country feels we must have a chance of our economic policy. I am watching Ardwick with interest. A few more elections like Gateshead and no Government can stand up against it. The election when it comes will probably come suddenly, because if what Mr. Lloyd George said be true, he is apt to take decisions suddenly. (Laughter). It may well be that at a moment when we least expect it we shall enter on a big fight."

TARIFFS AND THE DOMINIONS

Mr. Baldwin predicted that the unemployment figures would be up 3,000,000 by Christmas unless something unforeseen occurred, and declared that the tariff weapon was the only one that was effective to preserve the work of Englishmen for Englishmen. "We are going to have it partly because we shall be returned to power and put it into force but I believe, before long, whoever comes into power will have it because the whole country is coming to see that the old open market in England is disastrous to our people. There are no Free-traders being born to-day. (Laughter.) There are a lot of old ones and a few middle-aged ones, but they are dying out, and in the next ten or twenty years the last of them will be put in a museum. (Laughter).

"I am not alarmed about the Land Value Tax because I don't believe that tax will ever come into existence. If we do not come in at the next election I think it will be all over with the country and it will not matter whether they have it or not." (Laughter).

Mr. Baldwin condemned the Government's "policy of drift," as exemplified in its treatment of the coal problem. "If there is going to be trouble or any stoppage", he said, "it will be the fault of the Government and no one else."

"The tariff is a very important thing from the point of view of the Dominions. The particular advantage that our tariff with preference to the Dominions will give them is this. It will draw capital into the Dominions for the building of manufacturing plant, and it will enable our manufacturers to get together with the manufacturers in the Dominions and work out how far the various big trades like cotton, iron and steel, and woollen trades can do a certain amount of their manufacturing on this side of the Atlantic and a certain amount on the other side.

"The object of the wheat quota is to ensure primarily that a certain proportion of the wheat we mill in this country shall be home grown. The present amount is something like 14 or 15 per cent. only of British wheat in our own loaf. I do not suppose that figure will ever rise to more than something between 20 and 24 per cent. That would use up most of the real wheat growing land in this kingdom."

Mr. Baldwin said that there was one or two foreign countries who were very friendly to us, with whom we might make today the most advantageous bargains for a share of our markets in this country. That was the theory, and it enabled us to cut out countries that would not give us advantages, and that penalised our goods and it gave us a weapon to deal with dumped cereals from Russia.

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Dealing specifically with the Indian problem, Mr. Baldwin continued: "India is quite the most difficult question we have to deal with in our Empire today. It is a question which if not solved might wreck the Empire in the lifetime of many here. We must look at it free from prejudice." Mr. Baldwin referred to the Montague-Chelmsford reforms, and said whether we liked it or not we were embarking on a career of democratic progress in the Indian Empire. The Conference, which is to reassemble in September, will carry on the discussions more or less at the point where they were left in January. They are getting to the most difficult part of the work, and recent events and the Communal troubles in India have not made it easier. It is impossible now to say whether the result of that Conference may be successful or not."

Mr. Baldwin explained that the Conference had no power, and it was not its function to make legislation. That was the duty of Parliament alone.

Dealing with safeguards, Mr. Baldwin emphasised four points. There must be financial safeguards, that the stability of credit of India might be maintained, there must be safeguards for British trade, safeguards for the maintenance of law and order, and safeguards for minorities. "The last is in many cases the most difficult, especially in the light of the Communal troubles in India in the last few months. If, as time goes on, it becomes impossible to reach a sufficient amount of agreement at this Conference or at a subsequent conference, then of course it will be the duty of the Government to advise Parliament and to frame such legislation as they think fit. But the whole question is so difficult in its nature and so fraught with dangerous consequences in its failure that it requires the very best that we can give in the brains of this country, and it requires a calm and judicial atmosphere among our own people."

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA MAILS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present timings of fast trains between Bombay, Allahabad and Calcutta are rather unsuitable for postal as well as passenger services. I, therefore, venture to suggest the following:

Start the daily Bombay-Calcutta mails via E. I. R. a little later from either end, to give further facilities to the commercial community, who can post letters right at the end of the day. Most of the sub-post offices in both the cities have 5-30 p.m. as the latest hour for posting letters at present for those cities. The suggested timings will give them more time.

As regards the faster schedule timing suggested here, I think the up and down Calcutta mails should be made a little faster and should keep the running time of Bombay-Punjab mails. From the present time-table it is rather ridiculous to find that all Up trains from the North-East are given about one hour Extra running time between Manmad and Bombay. This, I think, is specially contrived to throw dust into the eyes of the Railway Board. I mean, if the trains are running late from up-country, they can easily make up time and in their weekly and monthly returns they can show the average of punctuality very high. This is rather bad and must be remedied.

By a single glance on the time-table one can easily find that all N. E. up mails and expresses are given from 62 to 80 minutes from Kalyan to Bombay. 62 minutes for a non-stop fast train is simply ridiculous. It can be done in 38 minutes easily (a driver's confession).

The Bombay-Allahabad Express leaves V. T. as early as 7.15 and is therefore very inconvenient. It reaches Jubbulpore an important place in night at an inconvenient hour. I therefore suggest a more suitable time and it is 13-30 from V. T.

The following is a righ suggestion for those trained?

	Calcutta Mail.	Allahabad Express.
Bombay	22-30	14-30
Itarsi	10- 0	3- 0
Allahabad or Cheoki	21-15	15- 0
Calcutta	10-20	——
	Bombay Mail.	Allahabad Express.
Calcutta	21-50	——
Allahabad or Cheoki	11- 0	17-45
Itarsi	21-15	5-30
Bombay	9- 0	19- 0

I trust this will catch the eye of G. I. P. and E I R authorities as well as the Post Office.—Yours, etc.,
B. E. M. P.

WE ARE OPEN ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY
DUCKBACK
Water Proofs INDIA'S BEST

BEWARE of the ravings of DEALERS OF OLD CLOTHES and such IGNORAMUSES to whom manufacture of Swadeshi Waterproofs is an impossibility.

WE ARE MANUFACTURING SWADESHI WATERPROOFS FOR THE PAST 11 YEARS. WE PROOFED LAST YEAR FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 1½ LAKHS YARDS OF CLOTH! THIS YEAR WE ARE PROOFING FOR THEM 2 LAKHS YARDS! FOR THE ARMY DEPARTMENT WE PROOF YEARLY ABOUT 80,000 YARDS AND A LARGE QUANTITY FOR THE INDIAN PUBLIC.

BUY our Swadeshi Waterproofs made of Indian Mill made cloth and also our KHADI WATERPROOFS.

BENGAL WATER PROOF WORKS, (B. C.) Waterproof Specialists and Proofers.
367, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (PP. BANK OF INDIA).
Sub-Agents: (1) Messrs. SAVARDEKAR & CO., Opp. Portuguese Church, Girgaum.
(2) INDIA HOUSE, Lohar Chawl.

SCIENTIST'S CLAIM TO CREATE LIFE

—:o:—

Men And Women To Be Produced From Rocks

"PROTOPLASM IS ETERNAL"

Resurrection will be possible at the will of the scientist if the tiny signs of life, which Mr. W. Morley Martin, the Andover metallurgist, claims to have discovered in flint and chalk are what he believed them to be.

He claims that protoplasm found below the earth's crust, has brought back from the dead, fish, lizard and animal life.—Living things, he says, have jumped on to the table off his microscope.

"If it is true, it is the greatest discovery since the world was evolved from chaos," was the opinion expressed to the "Daily Herald" by a famous physiologist, "But it seems to me the most improbable and fantastic —story I have ever heard.

"Nevertheless, if he cares to demonstrate it to me. I will place my laboratory at his service, and give him my pledge of absolute secrecy." The offer has been accepted.

"I accept," was the reply of Mr. W. Morley Martin to the challenge.

In explanation, he offers the theory that protoplasm is eternal, that time, fire and other means to destruction cannot destroy it.

Mr. Martin has refused to discuss methods or processes in the past because certain foreign doctors have, he says, stolen his work.

He will aim at producing protoplasm from rocks of term . . . and obtaining from it animal life readily recognisable as such.

He asks that the physiologist shall first visit India at Andover see his work on the spot, and hear how it has developed over 13 years. He promises that he will then demonstrate his discovery in the physiologist's own laboratory.

Mr. Martin gave a demonstration to a "Daily Herald" representative, who, with the aid of a microscope, saw what appeared to be the skeleton of an extinct animal. There were a spine, a row of ribs and an effort at heads and legs.

SAW IT GROW

"An extinct monster, evidently, and yielded from protoplasm that has lain in local rocks for many thousands of years," said Mr. Martin.

"I saw it grow from the actual protoplasm. Little bubbles moved about, building up the frame. And finally movement came.

"Your orthodox scientist will tell you that these monsters have been dead for many thousands of years.

"I say that they lost their form many thousands of years ago—but that they are not dead.

"Life does not die. The frame does, that is all. The protoplasm (substance constituting the basis of life in plants and animals) is indestructible. Fire cannot destroy it. Time cannot."

"VISIBLE OBVIOUS LIFE."

"I have gone to the rock and found this protoplasm, and produced visible, obvious life from it—the life of an extinct animal.

"Therefore, I say, I am going to produce Man from the rock, one day.

"It is just a question of time."

I was looking, (writes Maurice Fagence in the "Daily Herald") at a white-haired, pleasant-featured man of about 60. There was sincerity in his eyes. There was emphasis in every movement of the two hands disfigured by dermatitis, the result of his pioneer work with X-rays.

"One day," I asked him: "you will produce, such a monster in living from able to walk about?

"One day," he replied, "I will be able to produce living breathing, walking Man.

"I will tell you where science went wrong," he said.

"I began by supposing that protoplasm could be destroyed. It is eternal—and Time is as helpless as any other supposed means of destruction.

"I went first to chalk. And I produced this plant."

He handed me a series of 12 microscopic slides showing the gradual development of a leafy growth.

Then he handed me a sketch of a plant which it closely resembled.

"That plant has been dead 2-1/2 million years".

"If plant, why not an animal? Life is life. And so I tried to produce an animal, and got ".

He laid on the table whole sets of microscopic studies in illustration.

Things like lizards and beetles appeared to grow out of beads of moisture.

Beetle seemed to bob up from nowhere, grow legs, fatten, become thinner and weaker, and then shed one of more legs in an effort to live.

Lizards seemed to struggle towards life, fail and then return to protoplasm—"to become real life again one day if ever suitable conditions are found for them," he explained.

He threw a new set of microscopic studies on the table. They seemed to illustrate the gradual growth from nothing of fish skeletons of various kinds surrounded by what might have been jelly.

One saw life-life heads and what appeared to be the inner workings of gills.

"Visitors whom I can name have seen those gills pulsating", he said.

REFUSAL.

I asked what Science thought of his work.

He led me to a file bearing the names of leading scientists of the world—Lord Rayleigh, Sir Oliver Lodge.

His work was fascinating, they wrote. But almost without exception they urged that "in the interests of scientific investigation you should make known your processes."

His reply was: "I refuse to make them known as things are at present."

He showed me articles in foreign papers by distinguished doctors who, he said with bitterness, were stealing from his work.

"Not until I am safe against this sort of thing will I even discuss my methods or processes."

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY LEAGUE.

To Be Revived Again.

The Secretary of the Anti-Untouchability has issued the following appeal:—

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in its session just concluded passed a special resolution calling upon Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to revive the Anti-Untouchability Committee which did much useful work throughout 1929 in removing Untouchability and throwing wells and temples open to the so-called Untouchables. The Committee had to suspend its activities by the end of March 1930 as all its office-bearers joined C. D. movement. The Committee has now been revived with its office in Bombay.

EQUAL TREATMENT.

The Committee will mainly engage itself in the work of doing away with untouchability from among the Hindus in all their outdoor dealings and at all public places, schools, dharamshalas, etc. and functions. It will also do continuous propaganda to get temples and wells thrown open to Untouchables and to secure for the later all the benefits enjoyed by class Hindus and all the civic rights and privileges restored to them without distinction and as equal citizens.

All communications may kindly be addressed to the Secretary, Anti-Untouchability Committee, India nNational Congress, 395, Kalbadsvi Road.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Terukuni Maru	12000	....	@26 Jul
Hakodate ,,	5303	17 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10 Au
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Takushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5964	30 Aug.	13 Sep.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	21 July	7 Aug.
asukuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	5 Aug.	11 Aug.
aiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Argun Maru	11th July	18th July
Havre ,,	25th ,,	6th Aug.
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	22nd ,,

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Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF TUNA COTTON (DAMAGED BY WATER).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst. at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots in "K" Shed, Princess Dock, on account of the concerned:—

EX. S.S. "BAHADURI."

25 Bales Tuna Cotton (damaged by water).

BENNETT & CO.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

PROSPECTS OF A GOOD CROP DISCOURAGING BUYERS.

Crop Entering Most Critical Period.

TRADE INTERESTS BUYING ON DECLINES

Bombay, July 13.

American cotton markets are ineuenced by favourable weather showing prospects of a fairly big crop and buyers are becoming narrow and are selling out their speculative purchases. It is only time that will tell whether the present action of the professional operators is right or otherwise. Everything depends upon weather and during the past three seasons we had normal conditions which resulted in fairly good yield. It is this experience which is mainly responsible for the lack of support at present otherwise everybody knows that now the American cotton crop is entering into a most critical period when promises of big crops in several past years were turned down. It is humanly impossible to forecast the nature of weather. The rosy appearance of the crop will have to face several adverse factors and if the crop passes safely through these adverse crop periods one will have a legitimate ground for expecting a big crop. We are not out of danger and it is unsafe to sell cotton at present believing favourable weather.

The moratorium is bound to have good effect ultimately on the consumption of American cotton. Last year cotton stood well in the face of abnormal depression. Depression is not a everlasting factor and they are also coming and going as booms do. It is only a question of time and although the general sentiment is inclined for a consumption of 12½ million bales, mills are impressed with vrospects of increase in consumption and are buying cotton on declines.

In normal times 13 million bales crop will not prove burdensome. The uneasy state which prevails about the large carry over to the extent of 9 million bales, seems to us unfounded as the Federal Farm Board is not holding large quantities of cotton for the sake of fun. Of course we are not informed about the future policy of the Federal Farm Board and to that extent it causes nervousness. Everybody knows that there is a big carry-over and as a market factor it is discounted, unless the Board decides to part with its holdings.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures marqet opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points on parity with easier. Liverpool closing quotations. There was absence of any demand and prices declined on scattered selling influenced by the weakness of Wall Street. During the last quarter of an hour prices rallied 5 points from the lowest touched and closed at a net decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 9.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market moved in sympathy with New York and closed at a loss of 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 6 points to 9.12c.

The Liverpool cotton futures marqet opened at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Later in the day prices declined due to unfavourable financial conditions on the Continent. Discouraged bulls liquidated and Continental and Spanish operators sold out their holdings. At the close there was short covering and prices after a small recovery closed at a rise of 8 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points to 5.08 and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

East Indian cotton prices closed at a rise of 5 points. Egyptian cotton prices closed at a rise of 9 to 10 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

After a flurry of buying on a the announcement that an agreement had been reached at Paris, prices eased on realizing, then broke sharply on Wednesday on the issue of the Government acreage report and the belief that the crop is now making fairly satisfactory progress.

Beneficial rains are reported to nave fallen in the eastern, central and western belts, with some moderation the recent extreme temperatures.

Average expectations of the world's consumption next season are probably not above 12,500,000 to 13,000,000 gales. Anyhow, the general impression is that with the weather being favourable for the growth of the crop, the supply will be ample for requirements. At the same time it is realized that the crop is just entering the most critical period, and many think that the gradual improvement in general trade conditions, following the settlement of details in connection with the moratorium, will lead to increased estimates of the world's consumption.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. Dec. highest 9.76 (10-03 a.m.) lowest 9.62 (11-42 a.m.)

N. Y. October highest 9.53, lowest 9.39 —.14.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindrod, Liverpool cable:

"Market has been affected unfavourably by uncertain German Financial position but there is really improved trade demand."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. Liverpool, cable:

"New York cables most people bearish fearing European politics."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.: Garside cables: We estimate U. S. A. mills consumption in June at 450,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during June was 18,800 baless.

11-06 a.m.: Liverpool market advanced on short covering; meeting long liquidation."

1-20 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation, weather cooler.

5-40 p.m.: New York: Liquidation taken by trade.

Reuter's cable: New York market was easier on decreases buying, influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall St.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 5.24.

Broach A/M (expected) Rc. 186 equal to 4.22.

Difference 102 jts. equal to Rs. 45.

New York May (close) 10.16 equal to 5.08.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 186 equal to 4.22.

Difference 86 pts. equal to Rs. 38.

Liverpool-New York:

(At N. Y. close and Liverpool due) Oct. 51, May 32 (American points).

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association).

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th July 32,79,040
Same time last season ... 33,80,242

Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th July:

	1930-31	1929-30
United Kingdom	76,815	81,642
Continent	4,77,715	7,19,224
China	3,92,238	3,72,326
Japan	12,49,910	10,29,521
Coast Ports	21,812	22,345
U. S. A.	2,428	35,824
Total	22,20,918	22,60,612

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1930 to 9th July 1931 2,00,637

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1930 to 9th July 1931 7,43,700

Same period last year 7,66,360

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th July 1930 3,54,800

Same time last year 10,94,454

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. to 29th June ... 9,97,549

Total for the corresponding period last season ... 9,93,501

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept to 29th June ... 9,35,582

Total for the corresponding period last season ... 10,09,369

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 13.

Our market opened at Rs. 185/4 for Broach A-M delivery to-day and improved to Rs. 186/8 on short covering. Fears of suspension of payments by German State Bank was responsible for weak opening of Liverpool market at a decline of 12 points. A grave situation has developed in the Continental financial situation and unless urgent steps are taken it appears as if the whole economic structure will be shattered to pieces and both debtor and creditor countries will have to pass through a period of anxiety. Of course nothing is known about the remedial measures and there is considerable uneasiness. Prices in the local market declined to Rs. 182 for Broach A M. delivery. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J A 174.
Broach D M 182 12.
Oomra July 160 8.
Oomra D J 155 12.
Bengal July 139.
Bengal D J 135.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.

July	133.80 —3.10
Oct.	128.00 —4.20
January	126.50 —3.80

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 13.

	To-day	Total
Broach J./A.	200	16,800
Oomra July	300	4,800
Bengal July	1,500	5,300

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hingh Fine	175
Nagpur Savner Fine	175
Yeotmal Fine	170
Arvi Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	150
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Sailu F.G.G.S	170
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	165
Indore-Ujjain Fine	170
Broach Fine	185
Broach F.G.	180
Compta Good	215
Jinja	270
Busoga	275

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 13.

Receipts into Bombay— in full-pressed bales	11-7-31	This year.
Khandesh	33	322487
Central India	328	333729
Barsi and Nagar	..	166513
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	84530
Berar	430	582409
Central Provinces	..	369192
Total Oomras	790	1858860
Dholera	58	270657
N. W. Provinces	188	90821
Rajputana	238	51093
Sind-Punjab	200	120059
Broach	1	298508
Coompta and Dharwar	2549	88003
Westerns-Northerns	362	43436
Coccanada	..	21
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	46030
Persian	..	475
American	..	26644
Egyptian and African	209	302703
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	373
Total	4605	328700

Exports from Bombay:—

in full pressed bales	11-7-31	This year.
Europe	2829	566958
Japan and China	2050	1642148
Coast Ports	..	21812
Up-country by Rail	..	200637
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	..	22903
Total	4879	2444458

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 13.

122 Gokak Mill, Sojat Road 144.
100 Birla Bro's. Belanganj 150.
102 Sapurji Baroocha Anjar old 168-12.
50 Currimbhai Pandurna old 162.
100 Currimbhai Aligarh 151.
50 Bombay and Co., Bhavnagar 151-12.
40 P. R. Vakharia Amraoti 170-12.
60 Bussan & Co., Botad 156.
47 do Sailu 165.
100 do Arvi 168.
58 G. G. Keshav & Co., Muli 172-12.
100 G. G. Keshav & Co., Akola 168-12.

BULLETIN No. 10. Juvenol Nagar, 14th July, 1931.

A battalion of fevers and wasting diseases has swooped down upon the earth! **"BABY'S JUVENOL"** has been sent down to mock these unwanted ills.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready and 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 916.
Banks Buying D D 929.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 87.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.86 21/32 11th inst.
Shanghai London 1/3 5/16 13th inst.
Japan London 2/0 11/32 11th inst.
London Paris 123.85 11th inst.
London Belgium 34.82 11th inst.
London Switzerland 25.06 11th inst.
London Italy 92.95 11th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4.10 1/2 10th inst. £4.4.10 3/4 11th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 5/16 10th inst. 13 3/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 5/16 10th inst. 13 3/16 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/4 10th inst. 28 5/8 11th inst.
London discounts 3 Mos. 2 p.c. 10th inst. 2 1/16 p.c. 11th inst.
London discounts 6 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 10th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 11th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 14.

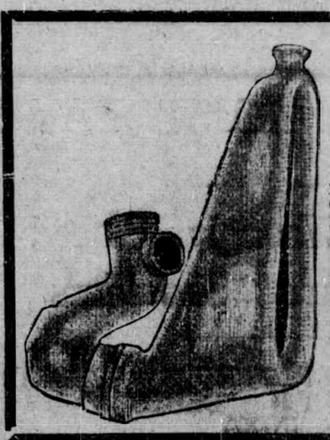
3-1/3 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 59-11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 83.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93.9.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/12.
Forward Rates: 16th July Settlement **3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper** Rs. 59.11-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-0-0.
Tone of Market:—Weak.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 13.

3 Months Discounts 3-1/16 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2¼ p.c.
Banks of England rate 2-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 5-1/2 p.c.
One Month 4¼ p. c.
Three Months 4¼ p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Little India selling. Business small.



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Perfect Pottery Company, Ltd.

JUBBULPORE, (C. P.)
Telegrams: — "Stoneware."

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

ANXIETY ABOUT FINANCIAL SITUATION OF EUROPE.

Prices Decline On Selling.

Bombay, July 13.

Alarming reports about the financial situation of Central Europe were responsible for to-day's declines in values on the Stock Exchange. Considerable anxiety is shown about this question throughout the world. The bearish feeling shown by mill shares was right as cotton market was also weak and later on big decline in the opening prices of Liverpool cotton supported this view. There is no extensive speculative interest open in the market otherwise huge declines would have been recorded in shares. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 673/2 and closed at Rs. 670/10. Fazal shares were depressed to Rs. 343/12 with no buyers Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 363/12 and took a good start to go up and prices hardened to Rs. 672/8 but later on selling pressure relapsed prices to Rs. 367/8. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 23/6 but on rumour of a small dividend declined to Rs. 21/14. There was more support and prices after improving closed at Rs. 22/2.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 13.

Bombay Dyeing 673, 76, 70, 75-10
Century 231, 34, 30, 31,
Colaba 96 N.
Crescent 60
Fazul 347, 50, 42
Indore 355, 52
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 343, 45, 42
New Great 130, 31, 30
Pearl 213, 16, 14
Simplex 62, 61
Swadeshi 273, 75, 72, 73, 72
Burma 365, 62, 71, 65, 68-2
Hydro 107-13, 8-12, 8-7
Tram 105-10, 105-5
Deff. 280
Ord. 23-2, 8, 22, 22-2
Bundi 13, 13-2
Indian 151, 50
Katni Ord. N. 157
Alcock 208, 9, 8-2.

MILLS

Bombay, July 13.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	670-10
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	231-4
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	341-4
100 Colaba	96-4
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	60
250 Currim.	59
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	342-8
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore Malwa	352-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	86-14
100 Kohinoor	127-8
250 Laxmi	840
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
100 New Great	130-10
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	125
250 Pearl	214-8
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1700
250 Simplex	61 4
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	272-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-0
50-25 Central	14-8
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1032-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	255
100-50 India	81
5 Union	3-3

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	150
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	640
100 Katni	157-8
10 Punjab P.	6-8
10 Punjab	7-0
100 Shahaba	140-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P	8-0
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-8
200-100 Oriental	1650
10 Vulcan	5-15

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Valley	540
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-12
50 Bom. Tram.	105-5
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	103-7
1000 Tata Power P.	1065
100 Tata Power	400

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	800
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-12
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzraat	43-12
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	552-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	42-12
30 Tata Steel D.	280
75 Tata Steel	22-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	203-2
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	183-12
50 Bom. Telephone	40-4
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-7-6
125 Bom. Burma Old	368-2
50 Bom. Burma New	138-2
100 In. Bleaching	132-12
15 Scindia	5-14-0
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	59-14-6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	100-0-0

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Bombay, July 13.

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Mint Gold Ready	21 3 6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21 4 0
Mint Gold 2nd Settlement	21 4 3
Silver Ready	43 9 0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43 5 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	43 1 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY, 14, 1931.

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J10

BRITAIN MUST PAY 729 CRORES TO INDIA

Burden Wrongly Placed On India's Shoulders

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON PUBLIC "DEBTS" OF INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

the Court of Proprietors of East India Company that the whole cost of the war should not be thrown upon the Indian finances, the ministry required this to be done. By this injustice, ten millions were added to the debt of India. The late Persian War was proclaimed by the British Ministry in pursuance of a policy with which India had no real concern; but the war not the less, was carried on by the troops and resources of India, and one half only of the total cost was subsequently settled to be borne by the revenues of this country. India, in fact, has been required to furnish men and means for carrying on all our Asiatic Wars and has never, in any instance been paid a full equivalent for the assistance thus rendered which furnishes irrefragable proof of the one-sided and selfish character of our Indian policy."

This is supported by John Bright, who said in the House of Commons:—

"Last year I referred to the enormous expenses of the Afghan War the real burden of which ought to be thrown on the taxation of the people of England because it was recommended by the English Cabinet for objects supposed to be English."

It is recommended that this £35 million should be borne by Great Britain.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL REDEMPTION ETC.

The East India Company's Stock of £6 million was redeemed at a premium in 1874 by a payment of £12 million and interest had been paid at 10 1/2 per cent under the terms of the Chartered Act of 1833. These payments aggregate over £37 million as follows:—

Interest payments 1833-1857	15,120,000
Interest payments 1858-1874	10,080,000
Capital Stock	12,000,000
	£37,200,000

In the words of the report, "as against this charge upon the revenues of India, India received no substantial benefit. It practically amounts to the purchase price paid to the East IIndia Company for the surrender of such rights and properties as they may have had in the trade of India and for such properties as they then possessed. The actual charge was the outcome of the arrangement made between the East India Company's Directors and Proprietors on the one hand, and the British Government representing the British Parliament and the British public, on the other. In this the Indian people had absolutely no say, nor had their interests any consideration whatsoever. This arrangement cannot, in equity and good conscience, be held to be binding on the Indian people. India, as already mentioned, received no benefit from the transactions between the British Government and the Company's Directors, either in the shape of the assets claimed to be valuable and surrendered by the Company or in the tangible form of any special advantage such as that which results from having sole charge of one's country's government; or even from having a fair share of the opportunities of service and development of the country's resources. Indians were denied these privileges in their own country all through the Company's rule. The British Government, on the other hand, received many a considerable, as well as well as valuable, advantage from the opertions of the East India Company, both as a territorial and a commercial body.

COST OF THE "MUTINY".

The next claim is in respect of £40 million, the cost of the "Mutiny" of 1857. As these operations were necessitated "by the mismanagement and misgovernment of India by those who were in charge of it, the British Government, for whom the Company was carrying on the Government of India at the time, is necessarily the proper party to shoulder that burden." The following extract from the letter of the Secretary of State for India dated 8th August 1872 is given in support of this claim:—

"The extraordinary case of the great mutiny of 1857-58 is the only case which gives even plausibility to the war office representation; in that case, altogether unprecedented in the history of British India, the Imperial Government was compelled, under the imminent risk of losing its Empire in the East, to make one of those efforts which are at times inseparable from Imperial powers and Imperial obligations. It must be remembered, however, that, if similar exertions had been called for by war in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions not only must the same effort have been made, but the burden of it must necessarily have been borne, in greater of it must part, at least, by the Imperial Government; but, in regard to the Indian Mutiny, no part of the cost of suppressing it was allowed to fall on the Imperial Exchequer; the whole of it was or is now being defrayed by the Indian taxpayer."

The case of the Boer struggle is referred to as an instance where this principle was acted on. In that case Britain not only bore the cost of the war herself but also paid £3 million to assis the Boers to restore devastated farms.

Thus the burdens and obligations which have fallen upon the people of India from the East India Company amount to over 112 million sterling made up as follows:—

Cost of the first Afghan War	15,000,000
Cost of the two Burmese Wars	14,000,000
Cost of the Expeditions to China, Persia, etc.	6,000,000
On account of Company's Capital and dividend	37,200,000
Cost of the Mutiny	40,000,000
£	112,200,000

It is but fair that India should now claim to be relieved from the burdens of expenditures which were wrongly put on her shoulders."

INDIA UNDER THE PRITISH CROWN.

The financial transactions of the Government of India since 1858, have been considered in two sections: (a) those in regard to obligations described as "Unproductive," in which group come in items such as the Cost of External Wars, Miscellaneous Charges, Famine Relief Charges, Exchange Losses, etc.

EXTERNAL WARS.

Expenses aggregating to over 37 crores in connction with the Abyssinian Expedition, Second Afghan War, Military operations in Egypt and North-West Frontier, the Burmese War etc. are challenged on the ground that these were all undertaken in Imperial interest, that is to say, in the interest of Great Britain, and India was not concerned in them at all. In support of this contention is cited the statements of Lord Salisbury, Lord Northbrooke, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Lord Lytton, Messrs. Fawcett, Gladstone, Gokhale, Sir D. E. Wacha and others.

As regards the European War (1914-1918), claims under two heads are made: (1) The return of the War "Gifts", and (2) a share of the War Cost. The first claim amounting to 189 crores is made on two grounds:—

(a) That the Government of India, under the Statutes by which it is regulated, had no power, whatsoever, to make a gift to Great Britain out of the revenues of India, and therefore the "Gifts", being illegal transactions, should be returned.

(b) The amount was beyond the financial ability of the people of India and that India had contributed, apart from these financial "Gifts", by way of men and material far in excess of the contribution of any of the Dominions.

The second claim in respect of part of the cost of the Military operations amounts to 171 crores. This is arrived at by adopting as Standard Military expenditure the amount spent in the year 1914-15, and the excess over such Standard between 1915-16 to 1920-21 is claimed.

Thus, under this head of "External Wars", a claim of over 397 crores is made.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

The expenses incurred in the maintenance of India Office, Aden, Persian and Chinese Consulates, Ecclesiastical Charges, etc., estimated at £20 million, are challenged on the ground that these are Imperial charges, and so should fall on the Imperial Exchequer and not on India. Here, again, the claim is supported by the opinions of Maj.-Gen. Collen, Mr. Stephen Jacob, C.S.I., the Welby Commission, etc.

BURMA.

It is claimed that the deficits of Burma budgets since 1886, aggregating to about 15 crores and the interest charges and Railway deficits of about 22 crores and a share in respect of the expenses of Indian defence calculated at 1 crore a year amounting to 45 crores for the period since 1886, aggregating in all to 82 crores, should be made good to India. (One member of the Committee is of the view that the claim in respect of Burma should not be made except in the event of that province being separated.).

FAMINE RELIEF CHARGES.

Expenses and burden imposed by these measures are recommended to be borne by India as these were incurred in her interest, however wastefully it might have been administered.

EXCHANGE LOSSES.

It is pointed out that the country has suffered incalculable damage both in regard to its trade and as regards the depreciation of its silver wealth as a consequence of the Exchange and Currency policy of the Government. No claim is, however, suggested, and the losses are looked upon "as the Price India has had to pay for the general financial incompetence and mismanagement", of its administrators.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

This is described as the "most lamentable" operation, and the losses resulting from these transactions, amounting to about 35 crores, it is claimed, should be made good by Great Britain.

RAILWAYS.

The policy of encouraging Railway construction by the system of Guaranteeing Interest on the Capital sunk has led to considerable waste, and in many cases the cost per mile of a Guaranteed Railway is double that of a State built Railway. This extravagance is strongly criticised. Many or most of the Railways were built out of Military considerations, and only of late they have been able to pay their way. Strictly, a considerable amount of this so-called "developmental" expenditure should be charged to Military expenditures. Be it as it may, the recommendation confines itself to only the expenses of admittedly strategic lines in the N.-W.F. Province and at Aden costing about 33 crores, which should be paid by Great Britain.

When the Railway properties were acquired by the State, the acquisition was made under conditions that added considerably to the burdens of the People. The Companies were entitled, under the terms of their Contracts, to be paid the market value of their Shares or Stock, at the date of acquisiton. Because of the Guaranteed Interest payments, the Market Price of these Stocks and Shares went up enormously when the State was about to acquire the properties. The Companies thus obtained a high price which was not warranted by their assets or by the return from their revenues. This is an unjustifiable burden to be imposed on the People of India amounting to about 50 crores.

It is further pointed out that the fixed rate of exchange provided in the Contracts of the Railway Companies occasioned enormous losses to Indian revenue, but the actual amount of loss is difficult of determination, and the Committee submits that a deduction on this account must be made before taking over the debt said to be incurred on Railway account.

As regards the other "Productive" debt items such as Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs, etc., no claim is suggested although the extravagance of building a new Capital at Delhi is criticised and the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme in Bombay is condemned.

THE TOTAL CLAIMS.

The total claims advanced are as follows:—

Under the Company.	Crores.	Crores.
External Wars	35	
Capital and Interest	37	
Cost of Mutiny	40	112
Under the British Crown.		
External Wars	37	
European War: "Gifts"	189	
Cost	171	397
Miscellaneous Charges		20
In respect of Burma		82
Reverse Council Losses		35
Railways		33
Total Rupees		729 Crores.

(Exchange 2/- to 1900 and 1/4 since).

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The present "Public Debt" of India amounts to over 1100 crores. Taking into consideration the ever-growing material and political gain to Great Britain as the result of possessing India, and in consideration of the suppression of Indian industries and talents the Committee recommends that Great Britain should follow in dealing with India the precedent she set in releasing Ireland of her share of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, when Ireland was made a Free State. "Every principle of fair-play now requires that if India is to start on a new era of National Self-government, it should start freely and without any burden, if any progress is to be achieved at all. India cannot afford to bear any additional taxation. The only possibilities of progress for India, therefore, are: the application of the National Revenues to national purposes, and it is only by reducing the national expenditure on the civil and military administration of the country to suit its own requirements and freeing India from the liabilities for the public debts not incurred in her interests, that saving can be effected which would be applicable to the advancement of India in the matter of education and sanitation and other national means of regeneration."

The report is unanimous. Mr. J.C. Kumarappa has added two notes.

In the First Note, it is suggested that a claim be made in respect of annual Military Expenditure on such amount as may be shown to be due to Imperial Interest as apart from the requirements of Indian defence. A standard is adopted and over and above that whatever is spent is to be borne by Great Britain. According to the calculation given, about 540 crores, out of a total expenditure of 2128 crores, would seem to be due to be returned.

The Second Note deals with Interest payments on claims. There it is suggested claiming all interest payments made in respect of the items challenged in the report. The calculations show another 536 crores, out of a payment of 1050 crores, would appear to be due to be given back.

If these two claims advanced by Mr. Kumarappa are to be admitted, they in themselves will be sufficient to wipe out the whole of the Public Debt apart from any other consideration.

There are certain aspects of the problem of India's "Public Debt," in point of law as well as general policy, which have been developed in Mr. Shah's elaborated annexture.

RUSSIA BUYING EGYPTIAN COTTON

And European Exchanges To Introduce It.

NEGOTIATIONS ON FOOT

LONDON, July 12.

Cairo.—The Director of the Soviet Cotton Bureau is arriving in Egypt on 10th July, it is reported, to negotiate purchase of large quantities of Government cotton.

Negotiations are also on foot to introduce Egyptian Cotton transactions at Havre, Bremen and other European exchanges, as Liverpool is at present the only exchange dealing in Egyptian cotton.—Reuter's Special.

MR HORNIMAN TO EDIT "HINDU HERALD."

Paper To Change Name To "Daily Herald"

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, July 13.

The "Hindu Herald" announces that Mr. B.G. Horniman will assume the editorial charge of the paper from the 17th instant. Simultaneously the title of the paper will be changed into the "Daily Herald," and its form will be enlarged.

SILK AND WOOLLEN CLOTHS

Ahmedabad Wants Names Of Dealers.

AHMEDABAD July 10.

Smt. Lilavati Desai, Secretary, Picketing Mandal Office writes:—

The holy month of Shravan is fast approaching. It will be followed by winter in a couple of months. During the first named period, Hindus will require silk cloth for religious purposes; while during the latter, the general public will be in want of woollen clothing.

Cloth dealers in Gujarat who, are anxious to stand by the Swadeshi movement, are making inquiries of us as to whence they can procure genuine Swadeshi silk and woollen cloth which will meet the requirements of the public.

We shall therefore thank those who will kindly suppuly us with the names of those firms who deal in these comodities.

The Picketing Mandal works under the auspices of the Gujerat P.C.C.

INDORE SWADESHI MILL WEAVERS "DOWN TOOLS"

Efforts For Settlement.

The General Secretary, Ahmedabad Labour Association, Indore, writes under Monday's date:—

Three hundred and 50 weavers of the Indore Swadeshi Cotton Mills are on strike from the 8th wages. About 1,000 more are affected indirectly. The mill is completely closed. The Labour Union which is connected with the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, is striving for a speedy settlement. Meanwhile, men are holding out.

Gurkha Protest Against Press Statement

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Gurkha Sangh, in its Emergency Meeting held on 28-6-31 passed the following resolution:—

"The Bombay Gurkha Sangh representing 1,000 Gurkha residents of Bombay unequivocally condemns the views and statements of the present situation made by a Nepali Gurkha as published anonymously in the "Pioneer" of 22nd June last, and it further expresses its regret that the editor of a responsible journal like the "Pioneer" shou'd have published a balderdash made by an irresponsible person in the name of a community."

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Alleged Plot—Dinesh Gupta & Municipality—Mr. Gadgil's Memberstip—Chirner Accused Honoured—Picketing Spreads

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, July 11.

Messrs. Dinker Vithal Paigude, Ramchandra Abhyanker and Narayen Amersingh Pardesi, who were arrested a couple of days ago with regard to the alleged revolutionary plot in Poona, were placed before the District Magistrate, Mr. A. M. McMillan, I.C.S., on the afternoon of the 9th instant by the police. At the outset the Magistrate inquired from the youths, whether, they have any complaint against the police. All the three youths said that they had no complaint against the police.

Then Mr. Lele applied for the release of Mr. Abhyankar on bail. The police had no objection. The Magistrate granted the request of release, if the security of Rs. 500 is furnished. Thereupon Mr. Abhyankar was released on bail.

As no applications for the release of Messrs. Paigude and Parcesi on bail were received, the Magistrate send them back to the police custody. They will be tried by City Magistrate Mr. Hasabnis.

Mr. Mokashi first refused to sign the bail application because, he never knew what for the application was. When he was told that it was a bail application, he willingly signed it.

DINESH GUPTA.

The special meeting of the Poona City Municipality was held yesterday at 5-30 p.m. in the Municipal Hall. The meeting adjourned without transacting any business after recording a resolution condoling the death of Dinesh Chandra Gupta. The condolence resolution was moved by Mr. Nalwade and after being seconded by Mr. Fule was passed by a large majority.

MR. N. V. GADGIL'S MEMBERSHIP.

Then the postponed meeting of the 9th instant was held at 6 p.m. but this meeting was also adjourned. The reason for adjournment was the letter received by the Municipality from the Collector which stated that Mr. N V. Gadgil ceases to be the member of the Municipality.

NAIDU'S CANDIDATURE TO SENATE.

At the meeting of the Poona City Municipality held on 9th instant at 9 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Hanumanth Ram Ramnath, it was unanimously decided to support the candidature of Dr. Naidu for a seat on the Senate of Bombay University.

CHIRNER ACCUSED HONOURED.

Then the Municipality meeting recorded its deep sympathy with the Chirner accused who were sentenced and adjourned for five minutes in their honour.

After a heated discussion on the question of the ownership of roads and the expenses of the address given to Pundit M. M. Malviya, the meeting adjourned for the next day.

PICKETING IN POONA DISTRICT

Yesterday Mrs. Yasodabai Bhut and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya picketed the foreign cloth shop of Mr. Keshavlal Manilal in the Bohri Chawl from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and afterwards Messrs. Phulambrikar and Girinarayen did the picketing work till the close of the day.

Sjt. Kanitkar, Secretary, Poona City Congress Committee has taken to picketing since Wednesday last. He is on duty inspite of rain.

As the picketing is meeting with success every day in city the leaders are turning their attention to the District. They have sent the circular of Congress conditions to all the places where foreign cloth is sold. The leaders of these places will first persuade the merchants to come to some compromise or else they will start picketing.

HEAVY RAINFALL AT BETUL

Washaway Leads To Suspension Of Railway Traffic

NAGPUR, July 13.

There was heavy rainfall at Betul yesterday morning, as a result of which the earth beneath the railway track between Betul and Maramjheri was washed away in several places, & goods train proceeding towards Betul had to be backed in to Maramjheri and all traffic was suspended for neaarly three hours. The line was declared safe for traffic (after it was repaired) at 3 p.m. and normal running was resumed. Both Up and Down Grand Trunk Expresses are running late by 2 hours.

GIVING FIRST-AID LESSONS TO WOMEN

Batches From Amreli And Palitana For Morvi

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AMRELI, July 10.

The Bhagini Samaj and Arogya Mandal of Amreli has taken up the task giving lessons on first aid at the scene of accidents to about 20 educated females and Shrimati Shantaben Yodh, the pioneer of women awakening, is taking much interest in this matter.

Due to the efforts of some nationalists some youths of this place have gone to join the Morl Satyagraha.

The third meeting of the people's representative assembly will be held at Palitana on 21, 22 and 23 respectively. The members do not appear to be taking interest. It is necessary for them to put the grievances of the public before the meeting to obtain necessary redress. A Prajamandal is already formed in Giriadhar and a Committee appointed to collect funds for doing works of public welfare.

TO JOIN MORVI SATYAGRAHA

Many youths of Palitana have gone to Morvi for Satyagraha and the number of volunteers is increasing daily.

T. U. C. & NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Subhas Bose Explains His Views.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, July 10.

In course of his concluding speech at the Trade Union Congress, the President, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, condemned the activities of Deshpande group, which had left the Congress. According to him Mr. Deshpande's separation meant a great gain to the Trade Union Movement in India. Sjt. Bose dissociated himself from those. Trade Unionists who attacked the Indian National Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. "As a matter of fact," he observed, "the policy of this Trade Union Congress, would be to co-operate with the Indian National Congress in so far as its programme were not inconsistent with that of its own."

TRIBUTE TO DINESH GUPTA.

The meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was adjourned on Wednesday last as a mark of sorrow at the execution of Sjt. Dinesh Chandra Gupta. The Corporation passed a resolution recording its sense of grief at the execution of Gupta who "sacrificed his life in the pursuit of his ideal." The Mayor associated himself with the resolution and paid homage to the courage and devotion of the departed youth.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

The forthcoming session of the Bengal Legislative Council will commence on July 20. As many as 103 resolutions have been tabled by non-official members for consideration.

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